INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

Regd. No. B. 1068

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

VOL. XXIV NO. 277 BOMBAY: MONDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1936 PRICE: ONE ANNA

Threat Of General Strike In Ahmedabad

Delay In Arbitration Of Wage Dispute

ULTIMATUM TO MILL-OWNERS

Labour Meeting Decides To Raise Rupee Fund

AHMEDABAD, November 22.

An appeal to intensify the strike in the seven mills which have reduced wages, without waiting for the outcome of arbitration, was made at a largely attended meeting of mill operatives by Miss Ansuyaben, President, Textile Labour Association this evening.

THE OFFENSIVE

She said that the Arbitrator on behalf of the Millowners' Association had taken the lead in violating the principle of arbitration and the Millowners' Association was delaying reference of the question of wage-cut to arbitration.

HELP STRIKERS

It appeared that other mills wanted to follow the example of those that were working with new men on reduced wages. She exhorted the audience to help the strikers by giving them relief.

GENERAL STRIKE

Several operatives demanded that a general strike should be called.

Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Secretary, Labour Association, said they had decided to resort to a general strike if the Millowners' Association declined to submit the question of wage-cut to arbitration within a week. Meantime they should strive to make a success of the strike in the seven mills.—A.P.

RUPEE FUND FOR STRIKE RELIEF

Ansuyaben addressing the workers regretted the attitude of the management of the seven mills who were "infringing the principles of arbitration and taking the advantage of unemployment in the City"

She appealed to the "black legs" not to break the strike and asked every worker to subscribe to the strikers' fund started for their relief.

The President exhorted the strikers to be firm and said on the success or failure of this strike depended their very existence.

A resolution was passed, requesting all workers to subscribe 1 rupee each to the fund, to provide employment for the strikers, to make arrangements to teach them some other industry and, organise a ward committee of labourers to prevent the "black legs".—United Press.

STOP PRESS

FRENCH SHIPS IN BARCELONA

PARIS, November 22.

It is officially stated that the reports that all French warships have left Barcelona are due to a misunderstanding. The cruiser "Duplelx," has left Barcelona for Palma and Majorca. Destroyer "Albatross" has also left Barcelona, but has been replaced by another destroyer.—Reuter.

NO SPECIAL SIGNIFICANCE.

BARCELONA, November 22.

The British cruiser, "Arethusa", is leaving for Palma.

LONDON: It is learned that the above movement has no special significance, as "Arethusa" is covering a number of places in Spanish waters and went to Barcelona from Palma last Wednesday. The British destroyer "Garland", is believed to be still in Barcelona. Arrangements are being made to avacuate Britishers wishing to leave Barcelona after the threat of attack from the sea.—Reuter.

HUNT FOR "RED" LEAFLETS

Two Persons Under Custody Sequel To Raid On D. A. V. College

LAHORE, Nov. 22.

The police searched the residences of three students of the Dayanand Ayurvedic College and are reported to have seized some literature. Two persons were taken into custody for interrogation. The searches which lasted several hours are understood to be in connection with proscribed Communist leaflets.—A.P.

"RED ASSASSINS" STILL BUSY

More Firing Of Motor Cars In Lahore Reported

LAHORE, Nov. 22.

Two more cases of firing motor cars were reported last night. Posters of the Society of Red Assassins were found near the cars, one of which was parked in the Mayo Hospital compound.

Similar posters were also found posted in some local cinema houses.—A.P.

"RED POSTERS" COME TO STAY!

Lahore C.I.D. Perplexed

LAHORE, Nov. 22.

The revolutionary activities of the "Society of Red Assassins" continue in Lahore. It is reported that the society last night pasted red posters throughout the city. This morning these were seen pasted before the local Colleges and hostels.

The special staff of the C. I. D. who are busy investigating these cases are perplexed. Though police constables in white dress patrol the Civil Area at night yet one or two cases of incendiarism occur almost daily and no one is arrested.

The I. G. of police Punjab has announced a reward of Rs. 500 for the arrest of or giving information leading to the arrest of person or persons responsible for the mischief of setting fire to the cars and houses of rich and respectable citizens.—United Press.

NO SPLIT IN C. P. CONGRESS

Provincial Committee Votes Confidence In Dr. Khare

NAGPUR, Nov. 22.

The threatened split in the Nagpur Provincial Congress Committee has not materialised.

An emergent meeting of the Committee this evening considered the situation created by Mr. Bhikulal Chandak's requisition suggesting that the Committee should reconsider the names of the Congress candidates recommended by Dr. Khare to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel for approval. The Committee had previously passed a resolution vesting sole power in Dr. Khare to nominate candidates in connection with the Provincial Assembly elections.

Mr. P. K. Salve moved a resolution urging that instead of Dr. Khare, the Provincial Parliamentary Committee itself should nominate candidates. He said that some members disapproved certain nominations made by Dr. Khare and felt that Dr. Khare alone should not be entrusted with this task.

The resolution was dropped as it evoked opposition.

The same member brought forward another motion stating that it was unnecessary for the Committee to reiterate its previous resolution giving Dr. Khare sole powers in the matter of sending nominations to the Central Congress Parliamentary Committee.

Messrs. P. M. Naidu and N. M. Ghatwai moved amendments which sought to reaffirm the Committee's confidence in Dr. Khare's nominations and these were carried, only two members opposing.

The Committee's deliberations lasted more than five hours.—A.P.

OTHER CONGRESS NEWS (On page 9.)

HUGE OIL FIND IN KENYA?

Optimistic Reports Sequel To French Engineer's Operations

NAIROBI, Nov. 22.

Optimistic reports published here suggest that an oil-field has been discovered in Kenya large enough to supply all the requirements of British Africa, South of the Equator. A number of applications for oil concessions have been lodged with Government authorities.

Reports relate particularly to prospecting operations of the French mining engineer Mr. De Jean who claims to have located what he believes to be a big oilfield.—Reuter.

SASTRI LEAVES FOR DELHI

MADRAS, Nov. 22.

Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri left for Delhi this morning by the Grand Trunk Express, where he will interview the Viceroy in connection with his mission to Malaya. From Delhi, Mr. Sastri proceeds to Calcutta wherefrom he sails on Nov. 29.

Mr. Sastri was garlanded and seen off by a large gathering including Kumararajah Muthia Chettiar, Education Minister and Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastriar officiating vice-Chancellor Annamalai University.—A. P.

Is Nizam's Gain Hyderabad's?

Uproarious Town Hall Meeting And Fate Of Main Resolution

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) Nov. 22.

Scenes of jeering and hooting were witnessed this morning at the meeting arranged by a certain section of the public held at the town hall in order to rejoice on the satisfactory agreement reached about the future of Berar.

While the main resolution was being moved, Mr. Hasnuddin, a Nationalist Muslim raised a point of order to know as to what happened to his amendment which had been given notice of.

Dewan Bahadur Aravamuddu Iyengar the Chairman intervened and tried to stop him from speaking when the audience growing restive at the chairman's "unconstitutional" behaviour began yelling and hooting. At the stage the chairman tried to calm the atmosphere by assuring the audience that the text of the resolution would be satisfactory to all sections. But he did not allow Mr. Hasnuddin to move the amendment and tried to call up votes when once, again an uproar was created and the resolution had to be withheld.

The second resolution conveying congratulations to the heir apparent, Prince Asam Jaha Bahadur on his being conferred the title of the Prince of Berar by His Majesty was passed.

Opinion gathered as to the unrest demonstrated at the meeting by huge majority shows that they join wholeheartedly in the Nizam's jubilation but could not rejoice on what Hyderabad got in the present deal.

ANOTHER VERSION

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) Nov. 22.

The first resolution was then moved declaring that the citizens of Hyerabad and Secunderabad dutifully and whole-heartedly participated in the expression of satisfaction and pleasure contained in the "Firman" of the Nizam regarding the conclusion of the Berar Agreement, which they regarded as one of the most hopeful among the countless blessings which Hyderabad had received during His Exalted Highness' rule.

After speeches supporting the resolution it was put to vote and carried, though a small section voiced their opposition to it and created an uproar, which held up the proceedings for a short time.—A. P.

Barrie's Latest Play Enacted After 18 Months' Rehearsals

LONDON, Nov. 21.

After eighteen months of vicissitudes and secret rehearsals Sir James Barrie's latest play "The Boy David." and his first since 1922 was produced amid enthusiasm in Kings Theatre, Edinburgh.

There was a distinguished audience. The play which is a biblical narrative was specially written for Elizabeth Bergner, who took the title role. It was acclaimed by many to-night as Sir James Barrie's masterpiece.

SOVIET RETALIATION

Move To Scrap Boundary Commission?

MOSCOW, Nov. 22.

As a retaliation to the reported Japanese-German Treaty the Soviet Government have decided not to sign the Russo-Japanese Fisheries Convention which was recently initialled.

Diplomatic circles are seriously discussing other counter moves like the breaking off of negotiations with Tokio for the establishment of a Manchukuo-Soviet Boundary Commission or the cancellation of the recently granted Sakhalin Oil Concession.—Reuter.

CONSTRUCTION FORGES AHEAD

Rains Won't Affect Congress Dates, Says R. C. Official

BOMBAY, November 22.

Mr. Haribhau Joshi, Secretary, Finance Committee of the Reception Committee of the ensuing session of the Congress at Faizpur, who arrived in Bombay this morning from Faizpur in connection with the collection of funds for the Reception Committee, in the course of an interview emphatically contradicted the Press report that the Congress session is likely to be postponed to some later date owing to rains.

Mr. Joshi said: "The construction work of the Congress pandal was not affected by the rains although it had to be suspended for sometime. The work is proceeding in full swing and will be completed in time.

"Mr. Shankerrao Deo, Chairman of the Reception Committee, who was in Faizpur for the last two days, had consultation with the heads of different construction departments. They are all confident of the completion of the construction work in due time. The Exhibition pandal will also be completed in time.

"There is, therefore, no possibility of the Congress session being postponed to a later date".—United Press.

MAHATMA TO VISIT FAIZPUR

Will Inspect Preparations For Exhibition

FAIZPUR, November 22.

Mahatma Gandhi is expected to arrive at Faizpur towards the end of the first week of December to look after the Exhibition work.—United Press.

TURKEY DROPS QUOTA SYSTEM

Better Prospects For British Textile Exports

ANKARA, Nov. 22.

British trade, especially Textile Industry, will benefit considerably by the new Government Decree suppressing from 1st January the Quota system introduced in 1931 drastically restricting British, Japanese and other imports.

A new general imports regime will now be established which will gradually abolish these exceptional measures and allow freedom to a great majority of imports to Turkey.—Reuter.

Padgham Wins Western Province Championship

CAPE TOWN, Nov. 22.

Alfred Padgham, British Open Golf Champion, won the Western Province Golf Championship with a total 178 (rounds 72, 64, 73, 69.) The second round was a course record.—Reuter.

Spain Not Down-Hearted But Hopeful

VALENCIA, Nov. 21.

The Italo-German attempt to convert Spain into a disguised colony is alleged in a violent declaration signed by the whole of the Spanish Cabinet who assert that Italy has found in Gen. Franco an accomplice whereby she hopes that an empire in the Balearic islands may be added to the Crown of Abyssinia, while Germany is hoping to find in Spain the raw materials she wants in order to carry out her warlike plans, but Republican Spain is determined to increase her energies hundredfold. She is strong enough to triumph by herself and is able to count on the support of Mexico and Soviet.—Reuter.

Tide Turns Against Spanish Rebels

FIERCE GOVT. ATTACK LAUNCHED

No Prospect Of Speedy Fall Of Capital

LONDON, November 22.

The sixteenth day of the battle of Madrid finds the insurgents with one important footing in the City, but little prospect of a speedy capture of the Capital, states Reuter's special correspondent with the insurgents. Some front-line observers estimate that it would take another fortnight to capture the City.

Check On Air Raids

Meanwhile, according to an official statement from Valencia, Government troops have begun another fierce assault in the Casa Del Campo sector this morning, which is claimed to have resulted in isolating insurgent troops operating in Casa Del Campo from those defending the University City and Carabanchel.

Insurgents Isolated

Artillery is supporting the infantry in the attack, which, if finally successful, will be a prelude to an offensive on a wide scale. The activity of Government troops combined with continued bad weather has rendered air raids on the Capital impossible.—Reuter.

Govt. Successes

On other Fronts Government forces are claimed to have advanced in the direction of Huesca and Saragossa and it is also claimed that trenches occupied by Moroccan troops in the Carabanchel sector have been blown up with powerful mines. The enemy has been forced to evacuate large sections of their front lines which Government troops have occupied and the enemy left several hundred dead.

REBELS' CLAIM.

The insurgents on the contrary claim that Government counter-attacks in University City yesterday were repulsed with heavy Government losses, while in the Carabanchel-Bajo sector, Militiamen have made no headway.—Reuter's Special.

FRENCH WARSHIPS LEAVE BARCELONA

Sequel To Franco's Threat Of Bombardment

PERPIGNAN, Nov. 22.

Following Gen. Franco's threat to bombard Barcelona, French warships anchored there have proceeded outside the three-mile limit and will cruise along the coast. A large number of travellers have arrived from Barcelona and are expressing fears that bombardment of the City by the insurgents' warships is imminent.

They add that the French Consul advised all French citizens to leave the City in view of the bombardment threat. The Consul intended to board a French warship.—Reuter's Special.

MILITIA'S HEROIC RESISTANCE

Rebels Mown Down And Survivors Retreat

MADRID, Nov. 21.

Insurgents made unsuccessful day-long effort to break the militia's resistance. This morning several squadrons of Moroccan cavalry essayed one of the many recent attempts to penetrate militia lines. They made a spectacular charge in Puertade Hierro District, northeast of the University City, but the militia, well-entrenched, mowed them down with withering machine-gun fire, the survivors making disorderly retreat. There was also sharp action in Casa Del Campo, where strong detachments of Moroccans legionaries attacked the international column which is manning that sector, but the defenders withstood the shock, and improved their position in a subsequent counter-attack.

The militia also claim to have considerably improved their position in the University City, where combatants are so close that neither dares to use artillery for the fear of hitting their own men.

DEFENDERS' DIFFICULTIES

Icy rain fell ceaselessly throughout the day accompanied by biting wind, defenders of trenches and barricades calling urgently for blankets, and where these were lacking they were covering themselves with mud for warmth. Government morale remains excellent. They are encouraged by improved positions reported all along their lines. The population of the capital is also encouraged by continual arrival of reinforcements who march through the streets before taking up their position in the front line.

Powerful Trade Union leaders have informed the Defence Committee that they consider all women and children as non-combatants, and should now be compelled to leave the capital both to avoid unnecessary risks to the civil population and to reduce the difficulties of provisioning inhabitants and troops.

WANTED ASSURANCE OF SAFETY.

The leaders declare that men in the front line will be much happier if they are assured that their families are safe from bombardment, adding that the task of Defence Committee would be greatly lightened if they only had to deal with fighting men and State servants.—Reuter.

Civil Population's Compulsory Evacuation

MADRID, Nov. 21.

The compulsory evacuation of the civil non-combatant populace from the city has been ordered by the Defence Committee, which has requisitioned 1,000 taxicabs for the purpose, arranging that they should return to the capital with food. The Commander-in-Chief of the Defence Forces has announced satisfaction at the way military operations are developing on the Madrid front. The militia have recaptured the clinical hospital and the ruins of Casa de Velasques in the University City, and withdrawn from Casa Del Campo, which is now entirely held by rebels.

The militia is entrenched on the city bank of the Manzanares, checking insurgent attacks with intense machine-gun fire. Severe weather prevented air raids both yesterday and to-day.—Reuter.

TABULATED ADLETS
ONE Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words "Box No..... The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:—"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

8. MATRIMONIAL.

Wanted A Suitable Match for A Gujarati Bania gentleman of 29, cultured and of steady means, residing in Bombay. Refer Prof. Bhatt, College of Technology, University, Bombay. (7309).

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted—January 1937—A Master to teach Science and other subjects, Rs. 125-150, according to qualifications, also a Master to teach Hindi and other subjects, Rs. 75-100, according to qualifications. Apply for application form to Head-Master, Christ Church Boys' High School, Jubbulpore. (4351).

Applications are invited for a Typist Clerk experienced in Life Office work. Please apply by post only with copies of testimonials to Volkart Brothers, Insurance Department, Bombay. (7303).

Wanted: An Architectural Draftsman able to draw 1|8" to 1|2" working building drawings, with elevations, section, etc., independently. Preference will be given to one who has worked in an architect's office. Salary Rs. 40 p.m. Apply to the Office Asstt., Calico Mills, with copies of testimonials, on or before the 25th instant. (4336)

Wanted a first class writer and journalist with experience of editorial work, for an established publication dealing with important industries, economics and allied subjects. Those with honours degree of the Oxford or Cambridge Universities will be preferred. Good prospects, salary according to qualifications and experience. Apply Box No. 7289, "Bombay Chronicle."

12. TO BE LET.

To let new premises at 510 Arthur Road, near Tardeo Tram Terminus, best ventilated, airy single, double rooms, shops with latest conveniences for high class Hindus only. Apply on premises. (7304)

14. HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

To Let—Airy Flats of five and three rooms in new building, Parwati Mansions, Dadar-Matunga Estate Plot No. 164A, Vincent Road. Apply Receiver's office at the premises between 9 and 10 a.m. or to Vakeel, 60, Forbes Street, Fort. Telephone 20280. (7291)

27. HOTELS

Dave Hindu Hotel, Mahableshwar, Unique hotel on Royal hill enviably excellent situation. Reputed for best food, service and management. Inquire Dave Sweet Mart, Grant Road|Dadar. Phone 42919. (7302)

44. MEDICAL.

Without Operation and Drugs.— Appendicitis, Epilepsy, Insanity, Eczema, Diabetes, Hysteria, Leocorrhoea Perfectly cured. Free Prospectus in English, Urdu, Hindi or interview, Dr. R. R. Khetti, New Delhi. (7010).

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Money advanced on security, business, jewellery, property, on personal security to Government servants only. Apply personally Money Arranging Co., Bombay No. 4. T. No. 42669. (7308).

70. ESTATES & PROPERTIES.

Magnificent sites of high prospective value, adjoining College Estate in Jogeshwari, salubrious and commanding splendid views, with small structures, wells, garden, building stone; about 16,000 and 4,000 square yards; Rs. 65,000. Please write to Box No. 7256, "Bombay Chronicle".

74 AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted—Agents & District Agents on high commission. Sanguine Insurance Co., Ltd., 98|4, Clive Street, Calcutta. (7211).

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Tea with excellent flavour and of best quality available at cheapest price. Trial solicited. You are sure to be satisfied. Apply Jamsetji D. Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi.

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

GENUINE ENGLISH
CROOKES GLARE GLASSES
in TROPIC-PROOF frames
Rs. 7-8 Per Pair
Lawrence & Mayo Ltd.,
274, Hornby Road, BOMBAY

Public Notices.

THE ASSOCIATED CEMENT COMPANIES, LTD.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Registered Office of the above Company has been REMOVED from 54 Esplanade Road to Esplanade House, Waudby Road, Fort, Bombay.

By order of the Board,
For THE ASSOCIATED CEMENT COMPANIES, LTD.,
Cement Agencies, Ltd.,
Managing Agents.
4353.

DRY ICE.

THE SIRDAR CARBONIC GAS CO., LTD., Mazagaon, BOMBAY, beg to advise their extensive clientele and all enquirers that the large plant installed by them in BOMBAY on the famous LINDE-SURTH process is now nearing completion and supplies will be available in January 1937.
4358.

JUNAGADH STATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

TENDERS FOR MEDICINES, ETC.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of annual stock of Medicines etc., required for the State Medical Department, Junagadh for the year ending October, 1937.

2. The Tender Forms schedules etc., can be had from the Office of the Medical Store-Keeper, Chief Medical Office, Junagadh, upto 25th November, 1936, during office-hours, 8 to 12 in the morning on all days except Fridays and holidays on payment of Rs. 2 for the forms, etc., classified as under:—

SCHEDULE	DEPOSIT.
1. Medicines, 2. Sundries, 3. Surgical instruments & appliances	... Rs. 15

3. The copies of the schedules will be permitted only to the proper dealers according to the classifications. The Tender will be accepted only upto the 5th December, 1936, with a deposit of sum as mentioned above.

P. T. MAJMUDAR, Captain, M.B. Ch.B. (Edin.),
Chief Medical Officer,
Junagadh State.
Chief Medical Officer's Office,
Junagadh, D/. November, 1936.
4344

WANTED.

TEMPORARY AGRICULTURAL CHEMIST FOR BURMA.

1. Candidates must be British subjects of good character and sound physique, age not to exceed 35 years on 30th June, 1936, except in the case of candidates with exceptional qualifications.

2. Qualifications required:—Honours degree in Chemistry of a British University and a pass in the Examination in Agricultural Chemistry by the Institute of Chemistry, London. Research experience will be regarded as an additional qualification.

3. Selected candidate will be employed on research work in the Agricultural College, Mandalay, and may also be required to lecture to students.

4. The appointment will be on agreement for three years terminable on six months notice on either side. Pay will be offered according to the qualifications of the successful candidate but will in no case exceed Rs. 750. There is no prospect of permanent employment.

5 The successful candidate if selected in India, will get first class passage for himself and family from his place of residence to Mandalay (the headquarters) and return; leave will be admissible according to the Burma Leave Rules applicable to temporary officers.

6. Candidates will have to appear for a personal interview at a suitable place, if necessary, and before a Medical Board for examination.

7 Any attempt on the part of a candidate to enlist support from Government officers or other persons of influence will disqualify him for appointment.

8 Applications on printed forms obtainable from the Registrar, Forest Secretariat, Rangoon, will be received up to the 15th December, 1936.

TIN TUT,
Secretary to the Government of Burma,
Forest Department.
Rangoon.
The 2nd November, 1936.
4290.

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Sir COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., Messrs. DINSHA KHARSEDJI DAJI, AMBALAL SARABHAI, HOSHANG N. E. DINSHAW and ARDESHIR HORMASJI WADIA, the Executors of the Will of the late Mr. Framroze Edulji Dinshaw have contracted to sell to our client Mr. MOHANLAL NAROTAMDAS MEHTA, the undermentioned property. All persons having interest or claim of whatsoever kind or nature in or to the said property or any part thereof either by way of mortgage, lien, gift, sale, use, trust, lease, inheritance or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned, Attorneys for the Purchaser, at their Office in Mercantile Bank Building, 54, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof; or in default the sale shall be completed on the expiration of the said period and all interests and claims, if any, in or to the said property of which no notice shall have been so received will be considered as relinquished and waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of land with the building standing thereon admeasuring 802 sq. yards, situate on and being Plot No. 68 of the Improvement Trust Board's Sandhurst Road (West) Estate in the City and Island and registration sub-district of Bombay and forming portion of lands, bearing New Survey No. 7408 and Cadastral Survey No. 630 of Girgaum Division and assessed by the Municipality under D Ward No. 1831(4), Street No. 329-339 and bounded on the North by Sandhurst Road, on the East by Plot No. 69, agreed to be leased to Shivshanker Ramchandra Soneji, on the South by the property of Vinayek Dhondraj Bhivalker and on the West by a passage.

Dated this 20th day of November, 1936.

PAYNE & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
4352.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that FAREDOON SHERIAR IRANI, of Bombay Irani inhabitant has contracted for the absolute sale to our client Dr. RUSTOM DHANJIBHOY MODY, of the undermentioned property. All persons, therefore, having, or claiming any right, title or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof, whether by way of inheritance, bequest, trust, possession gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make such claims known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from this date, otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claims, and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL THAT piece of land containing an area of 833 square yards or thereabouts, situate on and being Plot No. 808 (4) of the Dadar Matunga Estate formerly of the Improvement Trustees and now of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay bounded on the North-East by Plot No. 808(3) of the said Estate agreed to be leased to Bai Avabai Gustad Irani on the South-East by plot No. 814 of the said Estate leased to R. B. Mazagaonwalla and others on the South-West by Plot No. 809 of the said Estate leased to the Secretary of State for India in Council and on the North-West by Plot No. 808 (2) of the said Estate agreed to be leased to Behram Khusroo Irani which piece of land forms portion of New Survey No. 12-13 and bears Cadastral Survey No. 814-D|10 Matunga Division and bearing Municipal F Ward No. 6595(2) and Street No. 152 A.

Dated this 20th day of November, 1936.

ARDESHIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
4355.

Auction Sales

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 228 BALES AND 19 BORAS COTTON (FAZILKA PUNJAB-AMERICAN: HANSI, BHILWARA, NASIRABAD).

Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 23rd November, 1936, at 2-15 p.m. (S.T.) at the Cotton Depot, Sewree, opposite Fire Brigade Station, by order of the Insurance Offices concerned, the abovementioned slightly damaged cotton salved from the fire that occurred in the godown of Messrs. Champalal Ramsarup.

The above will be sold in different lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

MENESSE & CO.

GANDHI & CO.
Tel. No. 24927.

AUCTION SALE OF ALL THE STOCK-IN-TRADE AND GOODWILL OF A WATCH-SHOP.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will, under instructions from the Administrator General of Bombay and the Administrator of the Estate of the deceased Mahomed Bashir Maula Bux, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned stock-in-trade and goodwill of the M. B. Watch Co., on WEDNESDAY, the 25th November 1936 at 3 P. M. (S. T.) at their Auction Rooms at No. 72, Meadows Street, Fort, including:—

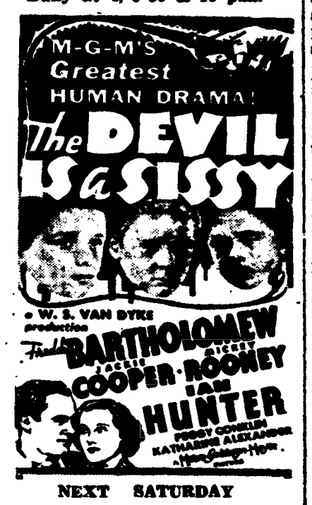
Wall clocks, watches, time pieces wrist watches etc., and furniture, such as marble top table, stools, tricycle, cot, Gramophone etc., also the Goodwill of the said shop.

TERMS:—Cash and immediate delivery.

N. B.: The shop will be kept open for inspection at J. J. Hospital on the date of sale between 10 A. M. and 1 P. M. (S.T.)

GANDHI & CO.

CENTRAL
Near Girgaum Tram Terminus off Queen's Road.
3 SHOWS DAILY.
3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
THE UNRIVALLED KINGS OF COMEDY
LAUREL and HARDY
in
"OUR RELATIONS"
based on a story by W. W. JACOBS.
Plans open—Phone 27787

THE EMPIRE
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.


NEXT SATURDAY
M.-G.-M.'s Greatest Epic of the Century!
ROMEO AND JULIET
with
NORMA SHEARER
LESLIE HOWARD
and A MIGHTY ALL-STAR cast
Plans Open.

"In Spirit Of Service And Not Of Challenge"

Satyamurti Explains Why Congress Wishes To Contest Harijan Seats

Mr. S. Satyamurti, President, Tamil Nadu Provincial Congress Committee, left for Wardha on Sunday, from where he will return to Madras.

In an interview to the "Bombay Chronicle" Mr. Satyamurti referred to the question of Congress putting up Harijan candidates in the forthcoming elections to the provincial legislatures.

He said: "Mahatma Gandhi and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel have both supported the decision taken by the Tamil Nadu Provincial Congress Committee and the Provincial Congress Parliamentary Board, in respect of the Congress contesting the Harijan seats.

"Indeed, they could not have done otherwise and I am glad it was so.

"There is some misunderstanding in the Province (Madras) over the question on the part of the Harijan leaders and it is now cleared. The Congress wishes to contest the Harijan seats for the Primary elections. But it does so in a spirit of service and not in a spirit of challenge.

"I trust the leaders of the Harijan community will fall in line with the Congress. Congress has no object except to serve them and help them take their rightful place as Hindus and Indians.

"Let not the Harijans forget the fact that the ultimate election is on the basis of joint electorates with cumulative vote.

"I have no doubt that such a great proclamation as that of the Maharaja of Travancore, throwing open all state-owned temples in the State to the Harijans, would not have been possible so soon, had it not been for the powerful impetus given by the Congress and the Mahatma."

ILLITERACY IN STATE MUST GO

Hyderabad Educationist's Appeal To Government And Public

(Fro mOur Correspondent)
HYDERABAD, (Dn.) (By Mail)

The third session of the Hyderabad State People's Educational Conference was held on Friday last after a period of six years owing to the Government refusing to allow the necessary permission to the holding of the Conference. Mr. Kashinath Rao Vaidya, advocate and memcer of the Hyderabad Legislative Council, presided.

In the course of his address Mr. Vaidya observed: "Our State is the premier State in the whole of India, yet we are extremely backward in literacy. Looking to the figures as to the progress made by the State in literacy, we will have to hang down our heads in shame. No nation can progress without education, especially in the present age. In order to conquer illiteracy serious attempts should be made both by the Government and the public. Without education, we cannot make any progress in arts, sciences, commerce and industries.

NEED FOR COMPULSION.

India as a whole has realised that goal of universal primary education cannot be attained without the adoption of the principle of compulsion. Compulsory education is the crying need of the day, and I hope that this important question will not be neglected by our Government any more.

"When the Government started a University, with Urdu as the medium of instruction, much to the astonishment of educationists and statesmen in British India, it carried the experiment to success, to a large extent. There seems to be no reason, why our Government should hesitate to enforce compulsion in the State at an early date.

PLEA FOR ROMAN SCRIPT.

While wishing to avoid controversy between Hindustani and Hindi, Mr. Vaidya suggested Roman characters as script of great advantage.

"With regard to the female education there is a complaint that sufficient facilities have not been provided for girls, especially for secondary education. The medium of instruction in Government or private high schools is either English or Urdu, and this is the reason why most of the Hindu girls cannot have the benefit of any of these institutions.

Turning to Mackenzie Committee's report, the Chairman requested the public to give their earnest consideration to the cause of education, carefully examine the proposals made by the Board, and express their views thereon, because sanction was to be accorded by the Government on the lines indicated by public opinion.

"The races inhabiting this State, concluded Mr. Vaidya are acknowledged to be martial and it is necessary that military education should be given to them in the colleges.

OPERA HOUSE
DAILY THREE SHOWS
at 2-30, 5-15 and 8 p.m.
BOMBAY TALKIES' PICTURE
JANMA BHOOMI
Starring:
DEVIKA RANI
Rs. 2-4 and Re. 1-6 Tickets can be had from 9-30 A.M.
3RD WEEK.

TREMENDOUS GROWTH OF POPULATION IN U. S. A.

Dr. Nag Lectures On Formation Of Latin America

"The population of Latin America has increased from 38 millions (1905) to 90 millions (1935) in 30 years and it is a world of tremendous possibilities," said Dr. Kalidas Nag of the Calcutta University while delivering a course of lectures on South America at the invitation of the Osmania University on his return from the P.E.N. Congress of Buenos Aires.

Starting from the epoch of adventures and discoveries rarely paralleled in history, Dr. Nag traced the political, economic and social evolution of the 20 states forming the grand confederacy of Latin America. He showed how that world came to be primarily divided into two linguistic zones: 43 millions speaking Spanish, from Mexico to Chile and 47 millions speaking Portuguese in the vast United States of Brazil Africa has sent millions of her children who, in sharp contrast to the cruel treatment accorded them in North America, enjoy perfect civil freedom and social equality with the white population of Brazil. Asia has been sending lacs of Levantine and Syrian folks who have developed creditable business in Brazil and Argentine.

JAP EMIGRANTS

So the progressive Japanese, ever since the passing of the anti-Asiatic bill of U.S.A. (1924) have been sending thousands of emigrants who would add a new element to the population and economy of Latin America, especially in Brazil and Mexico. Though India, so far, has ignored this momentous march of the Latin Americans, they showed a rare sympathy for us and were eager to know something of our creative activities and ideals as expressed by great leaders like Tagore and Gandhi. European influence naturally is still dominant in the field of Latin American literature but progressive writers have already struck a note of individuality and are about to develop a healthy "regionalism" and even "ruralism" as opposed to the decadent urbanism of the last generation of authors who merely adapted copied or translated European writers.

In conclusion Dr. Nag appealed for a closer co-operation of the learned societies of India with the universities, museums and research centres of Latin America. His lectures were warmly applauded by the Vice-Chancellor, the Pro-Vice-Chancellor as well as by Sir Akbar Hydari and other celebrities of Hyderabad.

DR. NAG MEETS GANDHI.

Passing through Nagpur Dr. Nag was greeted by Principal A. C. Sen Gupta of the Morris College and in Wardha he stopped for a while to pay his respects to Mahatma Gandhi who received him in his cottage-retreat of Seogram, where C. F. Andrews also joined the party. Mahatma Gandhi was specially interested to listen how in Brazil Dr. Nag found the problem of Black and White races practically solved, while that problem was assuming ominous proportions in North America. Mahadev Desai, Miss Ben and Abdul Gaffur Khan were also present when Dr. Nag visited Seogram. The students and teachers of Wardha Mahila Ashram led by Jamnalal Bajaj invited Dr. Nag to address them on the impression of his recent tour and he was asked a series of question on educational and social trends which were answered to the satisfaction of the Wardha Colony.—A. P.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

A Page About Industries And Engineering

HISTORY OF THE CEMENT INDUSTRY IN INDIA

How And Why The Present Merger Was Brought About

The Associated Cements Companies Ltd. have issued an interesting brochure giving the history of the cement industry in India and how and why the present merger was brought about. Interesting extracts from the brochure are reproduced below:—

HISTORY.

Portland Cement was first manufactured at Madras in 1904, but the foundation stone of the present Industry was not laid until 1912. By 1914 three Cement Companies were registered and towards the end of the Great War their output was taken under Government control. Immediately after the Great War Government control was removed and thereafter ensued years of comparative industrial prosperity when these Companies increased their plants and the prospects attracted the flotation of new Companies.

From 1919 to 1922 no less than seven new Cement Companies were registered.

In 1924 the Industry was in parlous straits due to overproduction and a rate war which led to price cutting amongst the various Companies to such an extent that prices actually fell below production cost and several Companies went into liquidation with resultant heavy losses to shareholders estimated at between Rs. 2 to 2-1/2 crores.

In 1925, following the result of an enquiry into the Indian Cement Industry by the Tariff Board, the necessity for co-operation amongst the Manufacturing Companies was clearly emphasised and those interested in the management of such Companies accordingly formed a pool known as the Indian Cement Manufacturers' Association.

UPHILL WORK.

It was uphill work to secure markets for the excessive output of these factories, therefore, a year later, the Concrete Association of India was formed with the object of educating the public in the uses of cement and providing free technical aid and advice.

The next progressive step was the formation in 1930 of the Cement Marketing Co. of India Ltd. to take over control of the sales and distribution of all the Manufacturing Companies with the exception of two, of which one subsequently placed its production under the same control and the other came to an arrangement by which prices were fixed and maintained.

Through mutual co-operation, organised methods of selling and distribution, widespread propaganda and education, and with the assistance of the existing Tariff which has protected the indigenous industry against the dumping of imported cement at uneconomic prices, a state of comparative prosperity was attained.

In 1932 the Coimbatore Cement Company Ltd., was formed mainly by the existing Member Companies and this helped to reduce the cost of cement in Southern India.

In 1934 the Dewarkhand Cement Company Ltd. was formed, also mainly by the Member Companies and will come into full production in January 1937.

FACTS AND FIGURES.

It is only during the last ten years that the substantial expansion of sales has occurred. This is partly due to the progressive policy of price reduction followed by the Industry with a view to bringing cement into the category of an ordinary building material. Until a few years ago selling prices kept Cement beyond the reach of the average builder and consequently reinforced concrete design did not figure to any great extent in engineering practice.

REDUCED PRICES.

Here then is what the Cement Marketing Co. of India Ltd. has done in the matter of bringing the price of cement within the reach of the consumer during the short period in which it has had control.

Official Year.	Rupees.
1929-30	54.12
1930-31	53.01
1931-32	51.30
1932-33	49.85
1933-34	49.74
1934-35	47.65
1935-36	45.00
At Present	44.30

The above figures represent the average selling price throughout India including the cost of packing, all selling and other charges as well as the high incidence of freight.

The formation of the Associated Cement Companies Ltd. will enable greater economies to be made than has been possible under the Cement Marketing Co. of India Ltd., and the policy of price reduction will continue to be pursued to the lowest economic level in order to encourage the wider use of cement throughout the country.

WHY A MERGER.

The Member Companies of the Cement Marketing Co. of India Ltd. worked on a system of Quotas. Each Company was given a rated capacity agreed upon by Member Companies when the offtake was a little more than 5-1/2 lacs of tons and at that time it was considered an equitable basis upon which to work a Quota system.

This arrangement worked satisfactorily for six years although it obviously had its limitations in that, in allocating to each works its quota of the total annual sales, it was necessary, in many cases, to transport cement from one particular factory to an area which would have been better served from another factory.

The Quota system although satisfactory in certain respects militated against economic distribution and it became evident that a complete fusion of manufacture and sales was essential to enable the Industry to continue its declared policy of bringing the price of cement within the reach of everyone throughout India.

Thus in 1935, largely due to the late Mr. F. E. Dinshaw, a proposal to merge ten Manufacturing Companies was drawn up and a (Continued on page 14, column 3.)

THE SEAL

OF EXCELLENCE AND SECURITY

INDIAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LTD. SERVICE SECURITY 1892

"ILACO" policies lead the field for security, good returns, freedom from vexatious conditions and prompt service.

Active Agents and Organisers wanted in all parts of India.

Apply to:—Agency Manager,
INDIAN LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
Elphinstone Street, KARACHI.

Electricity COMES TO The Kitchen

New Devices To Help The Woman In The Home

(From A Woman Correspondent)

LONDON, (By Air Mail)

Women, the world over, are becoming more and more interested in the New Way of Living, because, thanks mainly to the magic aid of electricity, the running of the home is becoming easier every year.

During the coming season some wonderful new devices will be placed on the European market.

I have been able to glean some early information concerning some of the electrical apparatus and appliances which one should look out for.

ELECTRIC COOKING

For the first time, I believe, one will soon see an electric refrigerator in colour, to match, or to tone with the scheme of decoration. I have seen one of these models in a delightful metallic blue with a silvery sheen.

This electric refrigerator is, in fact, a multi-cabinet, as well as refrigerator unit, and has three compartments of varying temperatures—cool; normal; refrigerating.

There is a cupboard at one side of the cabinet with shelf space for stores, and also ample provision to store kitchen utensils, with, in addition, a vegetable, or bottle bin.

This marvellous kitchen-unit would be a great boon to any housewife planning a new home, in which the kitchen is of small dimensions. Cost is £40, and running cost one unit per day.

The same firm that specialises in built-in refrigerators has introduced another labour-space-saver in the model which includes an electric cooker, fitted with a drawer for cooking utensils. A blessing for the small-pocket-size kitchen-owner.

I was greatly impressed also by a model designed to be fitted in combination with a stainless steel sink and draining board, the refrigerator being under the sink draining board, thus utilising space which is, more often than not, wasted in the average kitchen.

This model, too, could be supplied in colour—metallic green, or blue, or the standard white—at no extra cost to the original price.

DISH WASHING-NEW STYLE

Before leaving the kitchen I must tell briefly of the new dish-washer, which is so new that it has not yet been placed on the market, but will be ready bright and early before February next. Here is a new way of making light of that unloved kitchen-task, washing the dishes. For, by moving jets of water, at the correct temperature the plates are cleaned perfectly. The washer also collects and disposes of the contents of plates and dishes.

Those who have polished floors, or lino-covered floors in their homes should welcome a new electric floor-polisher. It is so light to handle, and it does work so quickly and easily, with a total absence of fatigue to the user, for it just glides over the floor.

Only one finger is required to control the movement, and as the polisher is of the correct height, the user has not to stoop, or bend to the work. Moreover it works from any plug-point, light or power, and it can be used for nine hours at one unit cost. The price is £6-15-0.

SWITCH ON—TO WASH DAY

Wash day in the home will be robbed completely of its drudgery, by using one of the new electric washers and ironers. I have seen two new models, either of which would pay for itself in a short time, through the amount of time, labour, and materials saved. One model empties itself by means of a syphon pump over the the sink, and the wringer attached can be released by pressing a button, instantly, and is so efficient that a heavy bath towel and a silk handkerchief can be wrung at the same time.

Another washer has a wringer attached—with cushion rolls—which can be instantly released and reversible, while it also has a self-emptying attachment, to avoid the drudgery of emptying the water from the washer. The whole action of the machine is gentle, but rapid.

One ironer I saw enjoys people sitting down to it with both hands free, and knee control, the heat being thermostatically controlled. And when ironing is done, the machine can be shut up and turned into a table top.

HOT AIR ON TAP

Something which has been needed in the small flat, or home, has at last, been designed, to work electrically. That is the small electrical drying and airing cabinet, which is such a convenient size that it could fit under a shelf, for it stands but three feet high. Thanks to this clever new model (it costs only £5-5-0 and uses only one unit) the drying of wet outdoor garments is done completely by moving currents of hot air.

Those who are building a house should see that the new vacuum cleaning installation is included, for it is a system built into the house, so that every room can be cleaned at a cost of ½d. an hour to run—no machine to carry round, no dust bag to empty, no noise, just plug in—that's all.

Soviet Industry

Sidelights On The Stakhanovism

MOSCOW, (By Air Mail).

Nothing outrages the Soviet people more than the suggestion that is being continuously made in the foreign Press that Stakhanovism is merely the adoption of capitalist efficiency methods, writes Harold Denny, the Moscow correspondent of the "New York Times Magazine".

From the Soviet point of view there is one factor and all-important factor which completely differenciates Stakhanovism from the capitalist speed-up that here, the worker is the State and therefore, in Socialism, the boss.

Stakhanovism does not transform the worker into an automaton, a blind tool, a living cog in fast-moving machine creating profits for the capitalists. Stakhanovist methods of work mean scientific use of all the available power of modern, advanced, socialist technique, combined with a well-thought-out, creative, inventive approach to labour by the workers themselves.

FORCED UPON RELUCTANT MANAGERS

Whether the Soviet worker really is either the State or the boss, at this stage of socialism at least is another story, and one too long and involved to be touched on here.. But Soviet publicists stress on every occasion that this speed-up, in contrast to speed-ups under capitalism, was originated by the workers themselves and forced upon reluctant managers; that it came up from below, not down from above.

Stakhanovism would not be tolerated by organised labour in the United States or in any other capitalist country where labour is strong. Soviet leaders not only admit this, they proclaim it. As Ordjonikidze, a Commissar of Heavy Industry, said at the first Stakhanovist Congress:

"If a Stakhanovist were to appear there (in the capitalist world) he would be a most unpopular person among the masses of the workers, as such a heightened increase of the productivity of labour would lead to at least one-third and perhaps more of the workers being dismissed, and unemployment would increase. But so fast is Soviet industry expanding, so vast is the Soviet's internal market for every kind of product, that in Russia workers discharged by one plant are quickly absorbed into other work, though not always in jobs that they like".

INDUSTRIAL ADVANCE IN U.S.S.R.

MOSCOW, (By Air Mail).

An aggregate of 6,300 million kilowatt-hours of electrical energy will be produced during the fourth quarter of this year by the electric power stations of the U.S.S.R. This exceeds the quantity produced during the same period last year by 1,000 million kilowatt hours. The generating capacity of all the electric power stations of the Central Power Administration has increased from 3,880,000 kw on October 1, 1935, to 4,143,000 kw on the same date this year. Now turbines have started working at the Zakamsk, Kuibyshev and Stalinogorsk electric power station. In the fourth quarter of this year 11 new turbine with an aggregate capacity of 396,000 kw, will be put into operation at the different power stations, including 5 turbines of 50,000 kw each. One of the latter will be installed in Moscow. One turbine of 62,000 kw will start working at the Hydro-Electric Power Station on the Dnepr.

Indian Shellac AND ITS Marketing

Lac Research Director Emphasizes Need

RANCHI, (By Mail)

The need for a Marketing Board to handle shellac export and the need for improved and standardised shellac were emphasised by Dr. H K. Sen, Director of the Indian Lac Research Institute, Namkum (Ranchi), while addressing the shellac manufacturers at Balarampur and Mirzapur, two important centres of the industry, where Dr. Sen and Dr. R. W. Aldis, the Physico-Chemist of the Institute, recently held demonstrations on the recommendation of the Indian Lac Cess Committee.

HIGH STANDARD OF SHELLAC

Dr. Sen first explained the importance of maintaining a high standard for shellac and shellac products in order to be able to compete with the uniform qualities of synthetic resins now being put in the market in increasing quantities. To this end, he pointed out, the common practice of returning the bye-products of shellac manufacture to the manufacture of fresh shellac, should be altogether discouraged, and a medium size solvent extraction plant, the working of which Dr. Sen demonstrated, should be able to handle the daily outturn of by-products in any reasonably big centre of shellac manufacture.

It was shown that the quality of shellac obtained from such a plant could fetch much more profit after extraction than is ordinarily being realised from the by-products. A plant capable of handling 80-100 maunds of 'Kiri' a day would cost about Rs. 20,000, a sum which could be easily realised by co-operative contribution at the two centres where hundreds of shellac manufacturers, large and small are responsible for the production of over hundred thousand maunds of shellac annually.

ERECTION OF 'PILOT PLANT'

Dr. Sen further suggested that if the manufacturers were keen on such a plant, they could apply to the Indian Lac Cess Committee which might be prepared to erect a 'pilot' plant at its own cost to demonstrate the suitability of this process on a large scale. He thought from the experiments conducted at the Institute that in smaller centres, where it may be difficult to put up a solvent extraction plant, 'Kiri' could be exploited for moulding useful household articles, of which highly attractive specimens were shown.

Lastly Dr. Sen laid special emphasis on the need for a marketing Board for shellac. The production of the crop could be increased almost to any desired quantity, and a better price obtained, if the quality of lac be maintained high. The synthetics are as yet far more costly, and herein lies the advantage of this natural product which is a monopoly of this country. In spite of the ever-increasing production of synthetic resins, the export of shellac and seed lac continues to be practically constant. According to Dr. Sen it is perhaps in evidence that the industries which consumed shellac have not replaced it to any appreciable extent by the synthetics, and higher prices could be obtained for shellac by the judicious control of a Marketing Board.

Dr. Sen referred to the vast organisations of the synthetic resin manufacturers, and meant that compete against them, far more intensive research work should be conducted at Namkum (Ranchi) London and New York, the three centres where the cess is employed for investigation, than has been possible in the past.—A. P.

Mysore Handbook

The 1936 Mysore Dasara Official Handbook and Guide is an excellent production, well-printed, profusely illustrated, and full of useful information.

A major portion of the contents deals with the industries of Mysore which appear to be in flourishing condition. Interesting descriptive articles have been made more useful by the addition of authentic statistics which speak for the care with which the volume has been compiled. For anyone wishing to get acquainted with Mysore, its industrial progress and the Dasara Exhibition, this Guide is indispensable The Guide has been compiled by Mr. S. S. Raian, the well-known Advertising Consultant and Expert.

A PLEA FOR STUDY OF PUBLIC ENGINEERING SCIENCES

Rotarian Batley On What The Architect Can Do To Brighten Bombay

The following are extracts from a speech on "Architectural Fables and Foibles" delivered by Rotarian Claude Batley before the Rotary Club:—

"My first plea to-day, is that if any of you ever want to seek the advice of an architect, you will begin by giving him your entire confidence so that, as real friends, you and he together with our mutual friend the Contractor, may eventually produce the best all three know in solving whatever problem is under consideration. Lacking such confidence it is far better for the three to part company at once, for nothing is ever carried forward successfully if the parties are pulling in different directions.

In India during last century, conditions of practice and professional status were at so low an ebb that, in most cases, clients had come to look upon an architect as little more than a superior kind of 'mistri', to whom they might design to give orders but whose design they might mess about in any way the whim of the moment moved them, entirely forgetting that that is just the very worst way to get the best out of him, or, to put him into the mood for producing his best work. In this respect I must say the lady client is often the more trying for the man-client as a rule will give you his instructions, much as he would give a grocer his order for a pound of tea but the lady client gives as if she were buying a new hat, I mean she gives you no scope whatsoever, having definitely decided beforehand the shape and the colour and the make-up to the very smallest detail, so that all you have to do is to draw it all out, just as if you were one of your own most junior draughtsmen. One thing, however, almost invariably will result, if you do as she tells you, namely the house will contain far more cupboards than rooms.

WHAT ANGELLO DID.

Michael Angello the Great Italian Architect, when he was commissioned to carry on the work of the great Cathedral of St. Peters at Rome, insisted on a clause in the contract by which his clients undertook that he should not be interfered with, for, as he told the Building Committee, their office was to procure money and see that thieves did not get at it; the design of the building was solely the architect's province and was to be left entirely to his care. When one day His Holiness the Pope himself breached this clause of the contract by venturing in to see how the work was progressing Michael Angello hurled a plank at his head from the top of a scaffold. After that he was not disturbed again, which, probably, accounts for the fact that his work on the Cathedral is far more successful than that of the many other architects that undertook work there from time to time during the long period of building. This meddling with the architects' work accounts for most of the failures, for directly a compromise is insisted upon the building loses that unity of conception and the intense interest in creating which are so essential factors of all good design.

Another foible of clients is to approach quite a number of architects for the same design. This is against every professional code, unless a proper competition, with a professional architect as the Assessor, is organised and young architects may get into serious trouble if they knowingly are a party to such a professional misdemeanour.

Another typical client is the smart, snappy business man, "the financier—client" whose chief interest in life seems to be to exploiting other man's talents. It is difficult, very difficult, for him to leave great architecture behind him.

He, too, had his prototype in ancient days. Plutarch, the Roman historian, tells us of a man named Crassus, who having collected a staff of 500 architects and craftsmen, mostly Greek slaves, set them to work to redesign and rebuild houses that were burned down in Rome and which, with the adjoining properties, he had bought from their owners for a mere song while they were actually burning. He found this so profitable an undertaking that a great part of Rome ultimately came into his hands, in this way.

LONDON FIRE.

Talking of fires, it is remarkable to find how snappy some architects can be on occasion.

The Great Fire of London broke out on the 2nd of September 270 years ago; on the 7th Evelyn, the famous diarist, was walking about the ruins, clambering over masses of still smouldering rubbish to such an extent that he burnt the soles of his boots, on the 13th he presented to His Majesty, King Charles II, a survey report of the destruction caused and a scheme for a new city and, yet, he had to acknowledge that Mr. Christopher Wren had forestalled him, having already submitted a magnificent conception for the rebuilding of London with main streets 90 feet wide, a great broad quay lined with stately buildings along the Thames river front and churches placed to the greatest advantage on commanding sites. A plan that, but for the lack of vision (Continued on page 14, column 2.)

BUY

TATA'S Galvanized Sheets

INDIAN ENTERPRISE LABOUR and CAPITAL

TATA'S GALVANIZED SHEETS

are used and are in constant demand throughout the length and breadth of India. From the remotest village in the North West Frontier Provinces to the farthest South, Cape Comorin, TATA'S GALVANIZED SHEETS are found to shelter the people from the biting cold, or the torrential rains.

TATA'S GALVANIZED SHEETS

are supplied in the usual Commercial Quality, or to I. S. D. Specification No. G|Metals 41|F for both Prime Quality and Special Quality.

STOCKS CARRIED BY TATA DEALERS ALL OVER INDIA.

THE TATA IRON & STEEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

100, Clive Street, Calcutta. (Sales Head Office.) || 24, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay. (Sales Branch Office).

Sunderland's Strongest Challenge To Retain Championship

MIDDLESBROUGH'S CLEVER WORK GIVES THEM LEAD

Three Players Perform Hat-trick: Campbell's Five Goals For Lincoln

Sunderland made the strongest challenge to retain the championship, their forwards excelled against moderate stoke and enabled to get a lead of three to nil at half-time, through Gurney twice and Carter from penalty. Sunderland was now level with Portsmouth, who had better exchanges against Everton than the score suggests. Gillick scored for Everton before the interval. On resumption, Coulter netted twice.

Fifty thousand saw Middlesbrough who played clever and combined football and led by two to nil, in the 17th minute, through Cansell Brikett. The Arsenal ragged defence reduced through Milne before the interval. On resumption Yorston added for Middlesbrough, whereafter the Arsenal put up dogged revival. Other scorers were Drake, Bowden, Bastins, who was injured in the leg, and Milne

Howe performed a hat-trick for Liverpool who led by 3/1 at half-time and gained the first away win against Manchester United who were previously unbeaten at home.

Charlton exhibited better combination, Hobbis scoring in the eleventh minute for Charlton, Galley equalised before the interval. Thereafter Wolverhampton became faster and disorganised Charlton defence, Jones and Ashall making two each, and Clayton completed Wolverhampton's tally.

Astley netted twice for the new Club, enabling Derby to gain a lead of two to nil at half-time. On resumption Dyson for Grimsby Stockill scored Derby's third goal.

Manchester City's two goals came through Brooke and Herd, whereafter Bolton, more prominent, was foiled by excellent defence.

Leeds scored the first point away, in a keen fast game and Drury for Wednesday; Hydes equalised. Hydes scored the Leeds winner in the second-half.

Reid enabled Brentford to gain a lead by one to nil at the interval. Jones equalised in the 84th minute; two minutes later, McCulloch scored the winner.

Newcastle played first-class speedy skilful football, and led by three to one at half-time. Raynor (Bury), right-winger, fell frost-bound on the ground and fractured the leg under the knee. In a scrappy game Acquroff scored in the 40th minute, enabling Bury to retain the lead. Adams and Foxall for Westham administering the first home defeat for Southampton.

Both Chesterfield's full-backs were injured.

The following performed hat-tricks:—Weston (Gillingham), Jones (Portvale), Brown (Rotherham), Campbell scored five goals for Lincoln.—Reuter's Special.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL RESULTS

Arsenal Beat Middlesbrough

LONDON, Nov. 21.

The following are the League football results:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Arsenal 5, Middlesbrough 3; Bolton 0, Manchester City 2; Brentford 2 West Bromwich 1; Derby 3, Grimsby 1; Everton 4, Pourtsmouth 0; Huddersfield 4, Chelsea 2; Manchester United 2, Liverpool 5; Preston 2, Birmingham 2; Sheffield Wednesday 1, Leeds 2; Sunderland 3, Stoke 0; Wolverhampton 6, Charlton 1.

SECOND DIVISION

Aston Villa 2, Blackburn 2; Bradford City 0, Bury 1; Burnley 3, Norwich 0; Chesterfield 0, Blackpool 4; Coventry 3, Barnsley 0; Doncaster 1, Bradford 3; Fulham 3, Newcastle 4; Nottingham Forest vs. Tottenham postponed due fog; Plymouth 2, Sheffield United 0; Southampton 0, Westham 2; Swansea 1, Leicester 3.

THIRD DIVISION (Southern Section).

Aldershot 1, Clapton Orient 1; Bournemouth 0, Exeter 0; Brighton 1, Reading 1; Bristol Rovers 5, Cardiff 1; Gillingham 3, Notts County 0; Millwall 0, Luton 2; Newport 1, Torquay 1; Northampton 2, Crystal Palace 0; Southend 3, Bristol City 0; Swindon 3, Walsall 0; Watford 2, Queens Park Rangers 0.

THIRD DIVISION (Northern Section).

Accrington 2, Chester 1; Darlington 5, Hartlepools 5; Gateshead 1, Carlisle 0; Hull 1, York 0; Lincoln 5, Rochale 3; New Brighton 1, Barrow 1; Oldham 1, Crewe 1; Port Vale 5, Mansfield 1; Rotherham 6, Halifax 0; Stock Port 5, Tranmere 0; Wrexham 3, Southport 3.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE (First Division)

Aberdeen 3, Clyde 0; Celtic 6, Third Lanark 3; Dunfermline 1, Partick 1; Falkirk 5, Dundee 0; Hamilton 2, Albion 3; Hibernian 4, Abroath 1; Queen of South 1, Kilmarnock 0; Queens Park 0, Hearts 2; Rangers 0, St. Johnstone 0; St. Mirren 3, Motherwell 0.—Reuter.

RUGBY UNION

LONDON, Nov. 21.

The following are results of the principal matches played under the Rugby Union Rules to-day:—

Cheshire 5 Cumberland 3 at New Brighton.

Northumberland 8, Lancashire 19 at Gosforth.

Yorkshire 5, Durham nil at Otley.

Bath 11, Gloucester 5

Blackheath 8, Cambridge University 15.

Bradford 14, Liverpool 9.

Bristol 8, Devonport Services 3.

Harlequins 7, Oxford University 11.

Leicester 27, Nuneaton 3.

London Scottish 4, Richmond 3.

Northampton 0, Llanelly 3

Rosslynpark 22, Guys Hospital 5.

St. Barts Hospital 8, Redruth 9.

Aberavon 11, Crosskeys 12.

Bedford 11, London Irish 0.

Cardiff 11, Newport 0.

Neath 8, Swansea 3.

Penarth 3, London Welsh 14.

Pontypool 6, Pontypridd 3.

Edinburgh Academicals 13, Stewartonians 11.

Glasgow Academical 8, Heriotonians 11.—Reuter.

RUGBY NORTHERN UNION

LONDON, Nov. 21.

The following are results of the matches played under the Rugby Northern Union Rules:—

Barrow 60, Batley 0.

Bramley 2, Hull 15.

Broughton 13, Wakefield 5.

Dewsbury 6, Leigh 6.

Featherstone 9, Streatham 32.

Halifax 20, Widnes 2.

Hullkingstonerovers 7, Keighley 2.

Hunslet 5, Oldham 7 (when abandoned due to fog 36 minute).

Liverpool 23, Castleford 7.

Newcastle 5, Leeds 15.

Rochdale 10, Wigan 12.

St. Helens 0, Salford 20.

Swinton 15, Bradford 8.

Warrington 8, St. Helens Recreation 0.

York 8, Huddersfield 6.—Reuter.

Scottish Scorers

LONDON, Nov. 21.

Scottish Scorers:—

Aberdeen, Warnock Mills 2; Celtic, Crum McGrory 3; Lyon Buchan, Third Lanark, Kennedy Milne 2; Dunfermline, McGrogan, Partick, Wallace, Falkirk, Sneddon Keys Dawson 2; Carruthers, Hamilton, Wilson McNeil, Albion McClennan 2; Murray, Hibernian, Wilson Black 2; Farrell, Arbroath, Lowe, Queen South, Ranwick, Hearts, Walsh 2; St. Mirror Callan 3.—Reuter.

C. P. AND BERAR QUADRANGULAR

Hindu Probables And Their Qualifications

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Nov. 21.

Quadrangular contests have the same importance in a cricket season as match-making is in the London Season. Its approach is looked upon with the same avidity. Speculations are now rife as to the probables of the teams. It will therefore not be out of place to suggest the names of the Hindu Team, the winners of last year, and to delineate their qualifications. These matches will have greater importance in view of the Inter-Provincial Championship matches.

1. Professor M. Ghose.—Who has led the Hindu team since 1929 will it be hoped skipper the team this year also. A batsman of the type of the veteran Jai, he is practically of the same built the same dasningness even his well-known cover drives bear the same resemblance. His pulling is always well-timed. Though he is reaching his half century mark in a year or two, still he is quite young in spirit. He is a playing captain with the ability to lead the Provincial team. His batting No. is 5.

2. C. L. NAYUDU.—Younger brother of Major C. K. Nayudu is indispensable to the Hindus, behind the wickets. "Tamou," as popularly he is known in the Province, has kept wickets in the Bombay Quadrangular when he with his famous brother was invited to represent Hindus in the tournament. Unlike his brother he is a notorious hitter. He is cautious for the first half an hour, and then it is a game of do, or die with him! As a wicket-keeper he is a class in himself. He has scored several centuries in big matches, including the C. P. quadrangular contests.

"HOPE & HERO OF HINDUS."

3. T. S. NAYUDU.—The hope and the hero of the Hindus in the quadrangular. Though he failed miserably against the Australians, still he has the gut to score in big matches. In the recent test he scored 90 runs, though not without blemish. He has a style and will prove a successful batsman No. 3. It seems T. S. has gone a bit heavy as he does not turn to leg so swiftly as he used to do before.

4. M. R. JAIWANT.—The University skipper who has been selected to lead the Nagpur University XI. Jaiwant is the only batsman who will put up a respectable score, and practically he has to carry the weight of the whole team on his shoulders. He plays an all-round game, and has taken a peculiar style this year—pulling to square leg. At times he can also keep wickets.

5. N. D. SANE.—Is a left-hander who has already played in the quadrangular. He is a fast, medium-fast, bowler who can swing the ball nicely with good control. His variation in pace is perhaps the greatest asset, and he could be a useful performer with the new leather. In addition to his bowling he is a handy man with bat in the second half of the batting order, while his fielding is above reproach. He possesses determined defence with ability to employ forceful measures.

6. SHRIVASTAVA.—Is Nagpur s 'Yarde.' Though not a Chinese wall, he may safely be called as a glue-pot. He is one of the opener for the Hindus, and already has played in the quadrangular in that capacity, and was very successful. Whereas originally he was more on the defensive side, he now attacks the bowling and chief among his many strokes is pulling to the leg and cover drives. He is a bit slack in fielding and needs a goad now and then.

7. P. N. LAGHATE.—Has played many a time in the Quadrangulars. Last season he was more successful with the leather than with the willow. It appears that he is in form, and is at home both with the bat and the ball. In bowling he has a place among change bowlers. He spins from leg with no uncertain effect. It is said that he is an unconscious googly bowler.

ONE OF "OLD BRIGADE."

8. CHIMOTE.—The ex-skipper of the University XI. He does not believe in "no risk on game." He is confident with the bat, and very strong on the cover. Probably he will open the innings with Shrivastava. He is also a safe fielder. No team can afford to loose such an experienced man. He has also played in the quadrangular last season.

9. HIRALAL.—No team can be called complete unless it possess a crack batsman. Hiralal had already shown his mettle by playing in the last quadrangular finals, when Soni and Bhamburkars failed miserably. He is a hard hitter all round the wickets, and has the credit of hitting the only sixer in last year's tournaments. This season he is more in form with the leather than with the willow. The recent matches at Poona will show his merit as a bowler.

10. R. P. PANDE.—Unfortunately he was dropped last year, though he was in deadly form with the leather. Hindu team lacks miserably a spin bowler. Pande is not only a fine spinner but also a 'Googly.' When all the fast medium-fast bowlers fail and things are not going right, Pande is likely to be the man to set things right. As he is inexperienced, he requires an experienced captain like Ghose by his side to dictate. His in and out swingers will upset glue-pot batsmen of the type of Bocha.

11. CHITNIS.—The opening bowler of the Hindus who is doing quite well at Saugar, where he has gone for the Sub-Inspectorship. It is heard that he has improved his batting. A straight good-length bowler, who does not believe in 'spin.' He will keep one end tight when things are not going well.

A SMART FIELDER.

12 GOPI PILLAY.—Another unfortunate player who was dropped in the first round with Hiralal, but was taken in finals when the secretaries of the Hindu Cricket Association failed miserably. Though he was taken for his bowling, he proved very successful in batting, and the bowling is fairly strong. on the field. He has captured 5 wickets for a paltry score of 30 runs against the Jubbulpore XI.

13. MOHRIL.—The slow medium-paced bowler who played against the Australians, and about whose bowling they had nothing but praise. It is heard that he will be dropped this season because brisk canvassing is going on for a man who has no chance even in the second eleven of the University, not to speak of provincial tournaments! He maintains good length with both spins. His variation in space is perhaps the main stay in his bowling. His batting and bowling is also satisfactory.

With this team the Hindus like last year will beat any communal side. There is absolutely no tail in batting, and the bowling is

HINDUS DRAW WITH B. C. ASSOCIATION

Week-End Cricket A Dull Affair

The Bombay Cricket Association are engaged in a two-day match with the Hindu Representative XI at the Kennedy Sea Face on the Hindu Gymkhana ground, during the week-end.

The match commenced on Saturday afternoon, the Representative XI taking the field D. D. Hindlekar and Kadri opened batting for the Association.

Godambe and Bhagwandas took the bowling and wickets fell soon enough (4 for 35) till at last the fifth wicket partnership between J. B. Patel and Gharat stopped the rot and was fruitful adding 90 runs, bringing the total to 129.

At the close of the day, eight wickets fell for the total of 163. Bhagwandas took four wickets, the rest being divided between Seth and Godambe.

Godambe and Mahajan were responsible for some spectacular catches.

Patel and Gharat who stemmed the tide in the day, when only dull cricket was witnessed made 67 and 32, the former hitting a magnificent sixer.

SUNDAY'S MATCH

On Sunday the Bombay cricketers were all out for 254 adding 91 runs in the day after lunch, the tail wagging well enough, Kalapesi and Wadkar contributing 34 and 60 (not out).

At the close of play the Hindu side lost 4 wickets for a total of 196, the match thus ending in a draw.

G. L. Patil missed his half century mark by one run, caught and bowled by Gharat.

M. S. Naik hit up 58 in fine style.

On the whole the match was a dull affair.

Scores:—

BOMBAY CRICKET ASSN. XI.

(First Innings.)

D. D. Hindlekar, b Bhagwandas	9
S. M. Kadri c Godambe, b Bhagwandas	5
A. Peerbhoy l.b.w., b Bhagwandas	18
N. Canteenwalla, b Bhagwandas	0
J. B. Patel c Godambe, b S. C. Seth	67
R. G. Gharat c Godambe, b S. C. Seth	32
G. N. Lalji, b S. R. Godambe	5
L. P. Jai (Capt.) C Mahajan, b S. R. Godambe	4
B. K. Kalapesi c Mahajan, b Godambe	34
R. R. Wadker (not out)	60
K. N. Divekar b Seth	15
Extras	4
Total	254

Fall of Wickets:—1 for 11; 2 for 32; 3 for 34; 4 for 39; 5 for 129; 6 for 13?; 7 for 142; 8 for 149; 9 for 2?, and 10 for 254.

Bowling Analysis:—M. Bhagwandas 4|70; S. R. Gadambe 3|90; S. C. Seth 3|35.

Kothare:—0|33; Jobanputra 0|12, and C. N. Mehta 0|10.

HINDU REPRESENTATIVE XI.

(First Innings.)

G. L. Patil c and b Gharat	49
C. N. Mehta b Kalapesi	5
R. S. Mahajan c Peerbhoy, b Lalji	25
P. R. Dalvi b Divekar	36
P. J. Chury (not out)	20
M. S. Naik (not out)	58
Extras	3
Total (for 4 wickets)	196

S. C. Seth, K. H. Jobanputra, S. R. Godambe, Bhagwandas and Kothare (did not bat)

Fall of wickets:—1|11; 2|75; 3|79; and 4|157.

Bowling Analysis:—Kalapesi 1|7, K. N. Divekar 1|32, J. B. Patel 0|34, G. N. Lalji 1|16, R. G. Gharat 1|43; A. Peerbhoy 0|33; R. R. Wadkar 0|17 and Canteenwala 0|11.

Indian News From London

"GREATEST SINGER OF SOUL OF MAN"

Aga Khan On "Hafiz And Place Of Iranian Culture In The World"

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, Nov. 11,

(By Air Mail).

In connection with the great trade exhibition that is to be held at Delhi from October, 1937 to February, 1938, thus coinciding with the Durbar celebrations, negotiations are now being made with shipping and railway companies for special transport of exhibits and travelling facilities from England and other parts of the Empire for exhibitors to participate in the exhibition.

The decision of the British Government to withdraw the detachment of Indian troops from Addis Ababa has brought forth tribute to the fighting qualities of the Sikhs. According to a diplomatic correspondent, the withdrawal ends a chapter in the history of the 5th Battalion the 14th Punjab Regiment, which will be recorded by authority as a service of complete efficiency and remembered as a period principally of sheer boredom by the 130 Sikhs who compose the detachment. The detachment has seen some troubleme days in Addis Ababa; they were caused chiefly by unsuccessful attempts by the natives to drive out their conquerors, and they involved the Sikhs in periods of intense vigilance and strain. Since then the men have been kept inside the British compound, without contact with the outer world.

IRANIAN CULTURE.

His Highness the Aga Khan gave the inaugural lecture of the newly formed Iran Society on Monday evening at Lancaster House in St. James's. In proposing thanks to his Highness the Iranian Minister said that he was about to relinquish his post in London after two very happy years here. The Chairman (Lord Lamington), Sir Denison Ross, and Brigradier-General Sir Percy Sykes paid tribute to the Minister, and all expressed their regret at the news of his impending departure.

Speaking on "Hafiz and the place of Iranian culture in the world," his Highness declared that after Islam had for three or four centuries taken deep root in Iran the genuis of the race blossomed out and had brought forth roses of rare fragrance. The fundamental point of each message of poets and thinkers of Iran was that the greatest of all man's possessions was the inherent everlasting nobility of his own soul. This faith, expressed in prose and verse, in art and architecture, was not simply a religious or mystic faith but an all-embracing contact with the central fact of man's existence. Hafiz was by far the greatest singer of the soul of man. It was not for nothing that his "Divan" was the supreme "fal nama" (book from which omens could be taken) of many millions from the Ganges to the Nile, from the Bay of Bengal to the Caspian. Islamic culture in its widest sense could bring as much to man's common heritage as that of either Greece or Palestine.

MR. GROVER'S ACHIEVEMENT.

Yesterday we wished "bon voyage" and best of luck to Amar Nath Grover, who is taking boat at Marseilles to-morrow for India. This young man from Amritsar came to England three years ago and during this period he has attained scholastic distinctions in Cambridge and London. After obtaining M. A. degree in History Mr. Grover continued his studies at the Christ College for two years. There he studied law. He succeeded in getting high class in Cambridge Law Tripos and was the first Indian to get first class in LL.B. with post-graduate degree. In June last Mr. Grover was called to the bar where he proposes to, practice in Lahore. The Hardwick Society of London (well-known Law Society) has elected Mr. Grover as its member.

Radio Transmission Interrupted

NEW DELHI Nov. 21.

All India radio announce that owing to failure of current due to breakdown in the underground high tension cable, transmission was interrupted at 17/35 hours.

Transmission will be resumed as soon as the cable is repaired but it may be interrupted for some time. It is expected that the transmission will be resumed to-morrow.—A. P.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Empire Broadcasting

GSH 21.47 Mc/s (13.97m.), GSF 15.14 Mc/s (19.82m.), GSB 9.51 Mc/s (31.55m.).

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. Variety. 8-0 p.m. The BEC Midland Orchestra. Conducted by Reginald Burston, Miranda Sugden (Soprano). 9-5 p.m. Ballad Concert. 6-30 p.m. Harry Farmer, at the Organ of the Granada Tooting Popular Medley (arr. Farmer). Mother Macree (Olcot and Ball). Waltz No. 5 (The Wind Waltz) (Godard). Japanese Lanterns (Lowry). Twelfth Street Rag (Bowman). A Summer's Dawn (Horne). The Bronze Horse (Auber.) 10-0 p.m. The News and Announcements. Greenwich Time Signal at 10-15 p.m. 10-20 p.m. Violin Solos by Kreisler. 10-30 p.m. Close down.

Bombay Programmes

VUB 353.9 metres. 855 kc/s. 31.36 metres. 9565 kc/s.

11-30 a.m. Selection of Indian Music. (Columbia Records.) 1-0 p. m. Available Market rates The London Philharmonic Orchestra. Selections. (Columbia Records). The Columbia Vocal Gem Company and the Lener String Quartet. 5-30 p. m. A Variety Programme. By Shri Samartha Sangit Vidyalaya. Conducted by Shamla Mazagaokar. 6-15 p. m. Talk (Gujerati): "Sensible Mothers' Problem". By Medico. 6-30 p. m. Light Music By Miss Lakdawalla. 7-15 p. m. Shree Bhagwat Geeta Pravachan By Pandit Lakshmanrao Oghale. 7-30 p. m. Hindustani Songs By Yusef Effendi. Assisted by The VUB Indian Orchestra. 8-30 p. m. The Commercial News and the News in Hindi. 9-0 p. m. "Bhagwan Parshuram". A Hindi musical play. Written and produced by Dr. D. R. Prem. 9-30 p. m. Talk (English): "Some New Books" By C. P. G. Wade. 9-45 p. m. The News. 10-0 p.m. The latest Dance Music By the Orchestra of the S. S. "Viceroy of India".

Calcutta Programmes

VUC 370.4 metres, 810 Kc/s, 49.10 metres 6,109 kc/s.

12-36 p.m. Star Variety. 1-16 p. m. Talk (English): "Germany" No. 2. Economic and Social Reforms. By E. Von Selzam, Consul General for Germany. Calcutta Weather Bulletin for Ocean and Rivercraft. 1-36 p. m. A Broadcast for School Students. Talk: "Contributors to Modern Civilisation". No. 4. Pioneers of the Air. "The Story of an Esraj". (with musical demonstration). By Nripen Chatterjee. 2-6 p. m. Meeras Bhajan By Sjt. Gokul Ch. Mukerjee and Rani Bhattacharya. Sitar Solo By Sjt. Brajeswar Goswami. 2-36 p. m. Humorous Sketch By Bimal Sen Gupta. 2-45 p. m. Vocal Items By Harendra Nath Chatterjee and Bhirendra Nath Das. 3-6 p. m. A Broadcast for Rural Areas. 3-36 p. m. Ashlata Roy. Folk Song. 3-51 p. m. Suprova Ghose. Bhajan. 4-6 p. m. "Mahua". A Folk Drama. Written By Bata Krishna Basu. Produced By The Members of the Basanji Vidyapithee. 5-6 p.m. SB Talk: "Birds of Bengal". No. 1. By Dr. Satya Churn Law, Ph. D., F.Z.S. 5-21 p.m. SB Alap and Kheyal (Pancham). By Ram Krishna Misra. 5-41 p.m. SB Commercial News and Weather Report (In Bengali). 5-46 p.m. SB The News and Announcements. 9-1 p.m. SB Commercial News and Weather Report (In English). 9-6 p.m. SB The News and Announcements. 9-21 p.m. SB A Studio Programme. By Taylor's Gramophone Saloon. A Selection of the latest "Parlophone" Records. 10-21 p.m. SB Dance Music. 10-36 p.m. Time Signal Close down.

Delhi Programmes

MONDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER

VUD 340.13 metres. 822 kc/s.

8-0 a.m. Indian Music. (Recorded.) 9-0 a.m. Talk (Hindustani): "Stories from Indian History." No. 12. Na'anda. By Acharya Chatur Sen Shastri. 9-15 a.m. AIR Orchestra. Gujri Todi. 9-25 a.m. Ashiq Ali Khan of Patiala. "Ambua moliya re" Khayal Sohni Basant, (Bilampat). "Such lag rahi mori" Khayal Kabir Bhairon (Bilampat). "Dard mandan kun das darmana shal wase tainda sada maikhana." 10-0 a.m. Mumtaz Begum. "Kis ke anwar ne itna pur nur kiya. "Keh firshton ne tawaf-i-dil-i-ranjpur kiya." "Kia ag lagae koi nale ke asar ko. "Marham ki zarurat na rahi zakhm-i-jigar ko." (Bekhud.) 10-20 a.m. Shabbir Husain Moradabadi. "Dekh sakte ho to dekho ab parishani miri, "Rang tum par bhi na lae khanawirani miri." 12-30 p.m. AIR Orchestra. Mian ka Sarang. 12-40 p.m. Shabbir Husain Muradabadi, "Jab n'gahen woh char karte hain, "Tir sine ke par karte hain." 12-50 p.m. Mumtaz Begum. "Hijr men nala abas se dil-i-nashad kiya. "Khud bhi barbad hua mujh ko bhi barbad kiya." 1-0 p.m. Ashiq Ali Khan of Patiala. "Ain sab mil mori bagiya men." Khayal Megh Rag (Tal Ara Chautala). "Banja Chenar mati ahan rane de rusanwen." (Ragni Rana Tal Rupak.) "Mori Laj rakho Kartar." Khayal Nat Narain. (Drut Titala.) 1-30 p.m. "Gilbert and Sullivan Favourites." (Recorded.) 5-0 p.m. 1st News and Weather Report (English.) 5-10 p.m. 1st News and Weather Report (Hindustani). 5-20 p.m. AIR Orchestra. Malwi. 5-35 p.m. Mumtaz Begum. "Ab to se na bolungi." Thumri Plasi. 5-40 p.m. Shabbir Husain Muradabadi. "Dil t'r-i-ada ka nishana hua." Dadra. 5-50 p.m. Hamid Husain "Ilaj-i-Kawish-i-gham khak charaju karte. "Hazar zakhm the kis kis jagah rafu karte." (Jigar.) 6-0 p.m. Master Mahboob. "Mere Isa koi ijas dikate jao. "Kushta-i-naz hun thokar se jilate jao." (Hamdam). 6-10 p.m. Mumtaz Begum. "Gin to rahi ghariyan piya ke awan ki" (Khayal Darbari). "Balam hamre des jawayya." (Thumri Jai Jai Vanti.) 6-30 p.m. Khambavati on Sarangi. 6-40 p.m. Shabbir Husain Muradabadi. "Suda bol na." Khayal Bhopali. "Kaun phande mohe darive." Khayal Bogeshwari. 7-0 p.m. "For Villagers Only." (Delhi Market Rates at 7-30 p.m.) 8-0 p.m. Talk (Hindustani): "Science in the making." No. 3 Physics. By Prof. A. N. Puri. 8-15 p.m. A Chorus from "Yahudi Ki Larki." "Ghungar wale balon par." By the AIR Artists. 8-25 p.m. Mumtaz Begum. "Kia a gaya khayal dil-i-bequarar men. "Khud ashian ko-ag laga di bahar men." (Jigar.) 8-35 p.m. Ashiq Ali Khan of Patiala. "Ain rut basant behar." Khayal Adapa ki Bahar. (Tal Jhumra "Sahin sancho mero". Khayal Darbari ki Bahar. (Tal Bilampat Ektala.) "Lagi jiya mere phans." Thumri Sindhra. 9-15 p.m. 2nd News and Weather Report (Hindustani). 9-30 p.m. 2nd News and Weather Report (English). 9-45 p.m. Talk (English): "Man versus Microbe" No. 2. The history of man's fight against disease: The fight against Kalaazar. By Dr. L. E. Napier. (Relayed from the Calcutta Station.) 10-0 p.m. Hotel Marina Viennese Orchestra. Under the leadership of Erwin Klein.

Java Programme

MONDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER

4-45 a.m. Light gram music. 8-0 a.m. Classical music. 9-40 a.m. Religious 20 minutes. 10-0 a.m. Weather Report and Lunch music. 11-0 a.m. Dance music. 11-30 a.m. News. 11-30 a.m. Popular programme. 12-30 p.m. News. 15-30 p.m. Light gram music. 16-0 p.m. Half hour for the children. 16-40 p.m. Dutch songs. 17-0 p.m. News. 17-20 p.m. Popular programme. 18-10 p.m. English conversations lessons. 18-30 p.m. Classical concert by Nirom Orchestra. 19-30 p.m. Talk on sports. 19-45 p.m. Popular music.

'Koli' Woman, Knocked Down By Car, Dies

BOMBAY, Sunday.

A 'koli' woman of Danda, near Khar, was knocked down by a motor car near the Charni Road junction on Friday night. She was admitted into the J. J. Hospital where she died on Saturday night.

It appears, Laxmibai Soma, 40, carrying three baskets on her head was crossing the road near the Charni Road Railway station from East to West, apparently to catch the train home.

A motor car No. Y1029 driven by one Dattatreya Hari Marathe, was proceeding along the Queen's Road, from Opera House towards the Charni Road, when in front of the Charni Road Railway Station, the accident occurred, the left mud-guard of the car came into violent contact with the woman. She received serious injuries. Inquest will be held to-day (Monday). The Maharbourie police are investigating.

Drowning Fatalities In City

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Two cases of drowning occurred on Sunday morning at Chowpatty and at the Kennedy Sea Face respectively.

One Baboobhai Lalubhai, 24, while bathing at about 7-45 a.m., was carried off by the waves and was drowned. His body was recovered near the Kennedy Sea Face, by the Princess Street Police.

Laxmidas Girdharial Gandhi, 24, went to Chowpatty Sea Face, along with a friend to take a bath in the Sea. He soon got into difficulties in the water and some one on the shore swam to him and brought him back to the shore.

He was rushed to hospital in an ambulance by the Gamdevi Police, but on the way he expired.

Post-mortem examination in both cases showed that death was due to asphyxiation caused by drowning. Inquest will be held to-day (Monday.)

City & Suburbs

LOCAL

ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.

Hindu: Kartak Shud 9, 1993.
Muslim: Ramzan 8, 1355.
Parsi: Khordad 19, 1306.
Hightide: 5-53, 18-55.
Lowtide: 12-56.
Sunrise: 6h 49m.
Sunset: 6h 0m.

Journalists' Association of India annual meeting, 107, Esplanade Road, 6 p.m. (S.T.)

B. P. C. C.

An ordinary meeting of the B.P.C.C. will be held at the Congress House on Friday the 27th November 1936, at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

MUNICIPAL WORKERS' UNION.

The meeting of the Managing Committee of the Municipal Workers' Union will be held to-morrow (Tuesday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the office of the Union.

GUJARATI SAHAKARI MANDAL.

The general meeting of the Gujarati Stree Sahakari Mandal Ltd. will be held to-morrow (Tuesday) in the Servants of India Society Hall.

BOMBAY CONGRESS SOCIALIST PARTY.

The annual general meeting of the Party will be held at Jinnah Hall, Girgaum Back Road to-morrow (Tuesday), at 6-45 p.m.

BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.—The general meeting which was to be held on the 18th inst. and which was adjourned for want of a quorum will be held at 6 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Monday).

B. P. T. U. C.

An urgent meeting of the Bombay Provincial Trades Union Congress will be held on Wednesday, November 25, at 6-30 p.m. in the office of the G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union, Shetty Building, Parel.

BOMBAY MATHEMATICAL COLLOQUIUM.

Professor Kosambi of Fergusson College, Poona, will deliver a public lecture on "Orthogonal Functions" in the Royal Institute of Science Room No. 11 at 5-30 p.m. to-day (Monday).

DR. CHINIWALA'S SERIES OF NIKIZ-E-VEHDEEN

The 28th lecture in the series of the religious teachings of the Zoroastrian religion explaining the mystic and literary sides explained in the series of books called "Nikiz-e-Vehdeen" written by Dr. Framroze S. Chiniwala, will begin in the Parsi Vegetarian and Temperance Society Hall, Graham Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m.

THE EXCELSIOR
THREE SHOWS DAILY:
AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
The master of dramatic art
GEORGE ARLISS
Is at his best as
"ALEXANDER HAMILTON"
A WARNER BROS.' Historical Masterpiece

CAPITOL
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
A Drama of Fiery Love and Fierce Conflict

Also
"MENDELSOHNN"
—portraying the life of the famous composer in music!.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"The Last of the Mohicans" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Our Relations." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Alexander Hamilton." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE—"Devil is a Sissy." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Amar Jyoti". Daily at 5-15 p.m.
MINERVA—"Maya". Daily at 5-15 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Janma Bhoomi" Daily at 2-30, 5-30 and 8-30 p.m.
PLAZA—"Savkari Pash". Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"Desire" Time as usual.
PATHE—"White Angel". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Three Maxims". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Griha-Dah". Daily at 2-45, 5-15 and 8 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Sulochana" or "Temple Bells". Daily at 5-15 and 7-45 p.m.

BOMBAY CONGRESS SOCIALIST PARTY

The annual report prepared by the Executive Committee is ready. A copy has been placed on the table at the Party Office and at the Labour Centre for the convenience of those members who may want to read it.

JOURNALISTS' ASSOCIATION. OF INDIA.

The general body meeting, called for the 31st October, 1936, h to be adjourned for want of quorum. The adjourned meeting will be held at 107, Esplanade Road, Fort, to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the business mentioned in the notice dated September 28th last.

LATE NARAYANRAO TOPIWALLA.

The third death anniversary of late Narayanrao Anant Desai, Topiwalla, the well-known Philanthropist of Bombay, will be celebrated at Kudal Deshkar Brahmin Nivas, Girgaum, Bombay today (Monday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) Mr. S. K. Patil will preside.

GATHA SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-morrow (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, (Ravelin St., Hornby Road, Fort) when Mr. Sorabji Nowroji Kanga will give a discourse in Gujerati on "Fravashis and Platonic Ideas"—(continued) "The presence of the first four Amesha Spentas as four Cardinal Virtues in Plato."

P. E. N. PUBLIC MEETING.

A public meeting under P. E. N. auspices will be held at the National Medical College, Lamington Road, near Central Station, today (Monday) at 6-30 p.m.

Madame Sophia Wadia will give her impressions of the Buenos Aires meetings. Sjt. K. M. Munshi will speak on "Premchandji's Place in Indian Literature." Sjt. S. A. Brelvi will preside.

RAHNUMA-E-MAZDAYASNAN SABHA.

Under the auspices of the Rahnuma-e-Mazdayasnan Sabha, a public lecture will be delivered today (Monday) at 6 p.m. at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute (Sukhadvalla Building, Ravelin Street, Fort) when Mr. Behramgar T. Anklesaria will give a lecture on "The Knowledge of Astrology and Astronomy in Iran (Part III).

BOMBAY HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

Application for admission to the "One-Year Course in Rural and Domestic Biochemic Treatment", the beginning of which term has been fixed by the above Association early in January 1937, will be accepted not later than 30th November 1936. Particulars can be had from the Joint Secretaries, at Setna Building, Princess Street, Bombay.

KANARA BROTHERHOOD.

Under the auspices of the Kanara Brotherhood, Bombay, it has been decided to hold classes in high class painting, drawing from 1st of December, 1936, if sufficient applications from intending students are forthcoming.

The classes will be held in premises of the Brotherhood, 302-B, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Girgaon by an expert Artist.

Those who are interested may kindly communicate with the Secretary for details.

POSTAL NOTICES

Superscribed registered and unregistered mails for Jedda (Hedjaz) per s.s 'Islami' via Karachi will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 4-30 and 5 p.m. respectively on Wednesday the 25th instant.

Superscribed registered and unregistered mails for Singapore, and Japan per s.s. 'Kidderpore' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 1 and 1-30 p.m. respectively on Monday the 23rd instant.

Registered and unregistered mails for Australia per s.s. 'Orford' via Madura and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5 and 6-30 p.m respectively on Tuesday the 24th instant.

Dope Traffic Imperils City's Health

NEED FOR COMPLETE ABOLITION

Corporation To Discuss Draft Representation To Govt.

"The medical profession is unanimous in the opinion that raw opium is positively harmful and is strong in the view that it should not be taken by any one except under the advice of a qualified physician" says the draft representation of the Bombay Municipal Corporation to the Government of Bombay.

Prohibition Demand

The representation expresses the Corporation's view for the "complete prohibition of dope traffic in the city", as it constituted a "grave danger to public health and morality".

If, however, the Government were not prepared to fall in line with the Corporation view for complete prohibition, the rtpresentation makes suggestions for a more effective control of the traffic.

THE REPRESENTATION.

The representation was drafted by the Sub-Committee appointed by the Medical Relief Committee and has been approved by the Committee. It will now be considered by the Corporation before being forwarded to the Government.

In the course of the representation it is stated:—

"The Corporation fear that inspite of the vigilance of the Excise Department opium both raw and refined is smuggled in large quantities from the Indian Native States, where there are no stringent restrictions as regards sale, possession and transport of opium, into British India. The total quantity of both licit and illicit opium disposed of in the City, the Corporation are inclined to believe, is excessive, and it is essential that a proper and well considered scheme should be formulated and pursued vigorously so as to place rigid checks on the accessibility possession, etc., of opium by individuals The final goal in this behalf should be to restrict the use and administration of this drug for medicinal purposes only through officially recognised channels. The "Chandulkhanas" in the City, it appears to the Corporation, very readily supply the excessive needs of the addicts and are probably responsible for the encouragement to smugglers to carry on their flourishing trade.

SUICIDES AND ACCIDENTS.

The Corporation also think that one of the reasons for the high infant mortality in the City is the evil practice which prevails amongst the working classes particularly the administration of opium ("Bal-golies") to babies when their mothers are out at work. The part played by this drug in cases of suicides or accidental deaths is also prominent as can be seen from the following figures:—

Years.	Suicides.	Accidents.
1931	39	11
1932	37	6
1933	35	4
1934	51	6
1935	43	4

And these are only officially reported figures.

There is a general consensus of opinion amongst medical men that raw opium has no curative value although it has its value as an anaesthetic in the treatment of many diseases. But these occasional doses administered without the advice of a qualified physician sow the seeds of physical ruin. The medical profession is unanimous in the opinion that raw opium is positively harmful and is strong in the view that it should not be taken by any one except under the advice of a qualified physician.

IF IT CAN'T BE ABOLISHED.

The Corporation stand for complete prohibition of Dope traffic in the City but if Government on account of their revenue policy can not accede to the wishes of the Corporation, the Corporation recommend that action be taken at least on the lines adopted in Bengal. They further recommend:—

(a) That the number of shops for sale of intoxicant drugs in the City be reduced considerably.

(b) That the hours of sale be curtailed.

(c) That restrictions be placed on the sale of opium to any individual so as to prevent his purchasing more than 20 grains at a time instead of the existing maximum of 1 tola and that proportionate reductions in the quantities at present purchaseable by individuals be also made in the case of Bhang, Ganja and Charas.

(d) That all sale of "Bal-Golis" be put a stop to. The compulsory provision of creches in factories as well as Municipal creches in different Wards of the City will do away with the sale of "Bal-Golis."

(e) That permits for drugs' addicts should be granted on production of a medical certificate granted by two registered medical practitioners.

(f) That permits should be made as costly as possible.

(g) That the price of intoxicant drugs may be increased by further increas of duties so as to make their use prohibitive.

(h) That these provisions be brought into effect as early as possible.

TUSSLE OVER ISSUE.

Behind the representation drafted by the Medical Relief and Public Health Committee of the Corporation, lies an interesting story of a tussle between the Municipal Commissioner representing the Corporation and the Bombay Excise authorities ranging over a period of about nine years.

The Municipal Commissioner states that as it is concerned with the health and welfare of the citizens, it is open to the Corporation to make any representation to the Government just as the public have a right to send a representation to the Government.

The Collector of Bombay acting on the instructions of the Excise Commissioner holds that the Corporation has no concern with it, and has no 'locus standi' for making any representations" as the subject is reserved exclusively by the Provincial Government. He is of the opinion that "the only representation a Municipality may make in excise matters is to instruct its representatives on the Excise Advisory Committee to advise the Collector regarding the number and location of hemp drugs shops and liquor shops and hours of sale of liquor and hemp drugs shops, not opium shops, and not on any other excise question".

"Nargis," the well-known artiste, will give a performance at the Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana to-night (Monday) at 10 p.m. in aid of Indigent Nurses' Home.

The cause of the poor nurses of the city has been taken up by a number of Bombay women, most of them young, who have formed themselves into a club, for the purpose of founding a Home.

There will be an open air Cabaret and Leon Abby and his new Swing Band will provide the music

Rs. 30,000 FOR COLABA WATER MAINS

Estimate For Proposed New Roads On Railway Lands

Plans for laying water mains of adequate size below the roads proposed to be constructed by Government in the Colaba Railway Lands, now reverted to them, and for laying 6-inch mains in the Municipal roads namely, 1st, 2nd and 3rd Pasta Lanes, which are to be linked with the proposed new roads are now ready and the estimated cost of carrying out these plans will be Rs. 30,790, according to the Report of the Works Committee of the Bombay Corporation.

The Works Committee urge the Corporation to approve of the scheme which will come up for consideration before the Corporation shortly.

IN AND AROUND — BOMBAY —

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Rural Medical Relief

Those who realise the vast need for medical relief in villages will be much interested in the experimental scheme of the "One-year Course in Rural and Domestic Biochemic Treatment", initiated by the Bombay Homoeopathic Medical Association at the instance of Mr. H. Shankar Rau, C.I.E., who has offered to find the requisite finance for the first year. The course, it is stated, will comprise instruction by qualified medical men in elementary anatomy, physiology, biology, hygiene and first-aid, as well as Biochemic materia medica and its practical application. The instruction will be given free but male students are to give an undertaking to practise in a village or villages of their choice. It is a serviceable scheme, considering the vast need for medical relief in villages, and its success will be watched with great interest by those interested in rural medical relief or in the progress of Homoeopathy.

Uniforms To Municipal Employees

On no occasion was the handicap of lack of uniforms to the Municipal employees driven home to the minds of municipal authorities so much as during the recent disturbances in the City. The uniform undoubtedly offers considerable protection as could be witnessed in the case of the bus drivers and conductors in the employ of the B. E. S. & T. Company. It is considered advisable to provide the municipal lorry drivers and conductors with uniforms, so that they can move about in the city streets with safety during the course of their work.

FOUNDATION OF AGRICULTURE

Viceroy's Plea For Utilising Dry Milch Cattle

(From Our Correspondent.)
NEW DELHI, Nov. 22.

The Marquess of Linlithgow saved six cows from the butcher's knife and presented them to the local Gaushala. These cows belong to best Indian breed of Hariana in Hissar District, from where they were sent a year back to Calcutta. There they became dry and would have been slaughtered if not purchased by the Viceroy at his personal expense.

The ceremony of presenting the cows was an impressive one, wherewith coincided the anniversary of the Gaushala under presidentship of Mr. J. N. G. Johnson, Chief Commissioner.

On arrival the Viceroy was introduced to members of the Delhi Pinjrapole Society. His Excellency then inspected the six cows which he presented and also a she-buffalo purchased by him for the Gaushala from Bombay. The Viceroy then visited the various sections of the Gaushala, patting a number of animals. He enquired specially about the bull that he presented to the Gaushala seven months back. The Viceroy was interested to see the dairy section and ordered, for his personal use, cream butter and ghee prepared there.

The Secretary of the Society read an address to the Viceroy.

VICEROY'S REPLY.

The Viceroy in replying to the address said:

As you are well aware the cow possesses no sacramental significance to persons of the faith to which I adhere. My interest in cattle improvement springs from my conviction that the working bullock and the cow form the foundation of Indian agriculture and that if we are able to bring about an improvement in our cattle, we shall have achieved that which will make a very substantial contribution towards improving the economic position of the country and also towards bettering the health of our people. Let me assure you that I am quite confident that the thing is within our power, if we all work together with courage and determination.

I am anxious to draw the attention of all persons in India to the excellent opportunities to obtain animals of good appearance and with good milk yields afforded by these sales of dry cows in urban areas. My strong hope is that these cows and this buffalo will all have further calves and give a good yield of milk. If any of these cows fail to have further calves that fact will be strong presumptive evidence that they have been subjected to the grossly cruel and inhuman practice called "Phuka," which is designed to prolong the lactation period. That practice is a disgrace to all that is best in India and it must be stopped and rooted out.

RAILWAY FACILITIES

We have reduced railway freight rates to encourage purchasers from the mofussil to acquire dry cows from Calcutta and Bombay. It is my sincere hope that the steps which we have taken with the object of facilitating the return from urban areas of dry cattle will have their effect. F. P. Donations amounting to over Rs. 6.000 were announced including 1.000 each from Messrs Ghanshamdas Birla of Calcutta, Radhomohan of Delhi and Shriramand Shankarlal of Delhi.

The vast crowd cheered the Viceroy as he left and His Excellency replied by waving his hand. "Long live cow protector," a section of it was heard to say in vernacular.

ESTIMATE OF COST OF THE 1937 HAJ

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

It has been estimated for the current Haj season that at the current rate of exchange (one pound gold is equal to 110 Piastres Miri equal to Rupees 22-6-0) the minimum cost of pilgrimage, including a visit to Medina to a pilgrim who proceeds to Jedda as a deck passenger and travels on a camel in the Hedjas would be approximately Rs. 550 if he sails from Bombay, Rs. 545 if he sails from Karachi and Rs. 605 if he sails from Calcutta.

Substantial additions to these figures will also be necessary if the pilgrim chooses to adopt more comfortable means of locomotion and a higher standard of living As the estimated minimum cost would prove insufficient, should there be a rise in the value of gold, it is suggested that no pilgrim, not even the hardiest and poorest, should start on the pilgrimage unless he has provided himself with at least Rs. 560. In the case of a pilgrim travelling second class on board the ship and in a motor bus in the Hedjaz, the cost is estimated to be about Rs. 1,170 in the case of pilgrims sailing from Bombay, Rs. 1,145 in the case of those sailing from Karachi and Rs. 1,245 in the case of those sailing from Calcutta.

If the pilgrim travels first class on the ship and uses a touring motor car for journeys in the Hedjaz, the expenditure would be approximately Rs. 1,725, Rs. 1,700 or Rs. 1,800 according as he sails from Bombay, Karachi or Calcutta.

HINDU RELIEF COMMITTEE.

The Hon. Secretary of the Hindu Relief Committee writes:

At Bhatiya Mahajan Wadi, all inquiries regarding the Hindus may be made at any time. The telephone number is 30593.

Messrs. Gordhandas and Rane have been conducting riot cases on behalf of the Hindu accused, whereas all cases of claims are being filed in the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court by Mr. D. N. Deshpande, Advocate.

Prisoners in Worli, Arthur Road and Byculla Jails are well looked after by the Hindu Relief Committee.

All those who want any sort of relief in connection with the riots should inform the Hindu Relief Committee.

OFF THEY GO!.... the 1936 cars on the W.I.A.A. Parade—
from the Gateway of India to Churchgate Reclamation! The parade starts exactly at 4 P.M.
Don't Miss it!
SHOWN WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE at the PATHE CINEMA —"THIS MOTORING"
a picture that illustrates the latest automobile refinements! Daily, after the last show—from Nov. 21 to Nov. 27.

PATHE Daily 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m. Ph. 41561.
ANOTHER SCREEN MASTERPIECE from the Producers of "LOUIS PASTEUR."

THE BRAVE STORY OF AN IMMORTAL HEROINE WHOSE NURSE'S CLOAK..... BLACKENED WITH THE SMOKE OF BATTLE-FIELDS..... BECAME THE SPOTLESS SYMBOL OF SACRIFICE OF THE "WOMEN IN WHITE."
SEE—IT—TO-DAY!

REGAL
Daily at 6-30 & 10 P.M.
3 GREAT STARS
ANNA NEAGLE,
TULLIO CARMINATI
LESLIE BANKS
In the Herbert Wilcox Production
THE THREE MAXIMS
COMEDY, DRAMA, THRILLS!

Is your complexion right? "Matt-Creme" will give your skin that velvety smoothness perfect as powder base.
EAU DE COLOGNE
No 4711
Stay cool and fit .... through "4711" Genuine Eau de Cologne; it combats headaches, heat, fatigue.

Telephone No. 22931
Telegrams: "CHRONICLE"
Registered No. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1936

EDUCATIONAL REFORM

Education in all its aspects is now-a-days receiving far more attention from the public than it did even a decade ago. That is due, on the one hand, to the growing recognition of the need for wide and sound education for the efficient working of the democratic institutions demanded by the public and also, on the other, to the wide-spread disappointment at the failure of the present system of education in India to serve the purposes expected of it. Hardly a week passes without some educationist or public worker emphasizing the defects of our education and offering suggestions for its reform. Only last week we had two university convocation addresses, one by Sir Phiroze Sethna at the Annamalai University and the other by Dr. P. Basu at the Agra University. There is much that is common to these addresses and between these and other such addresses that are being delivered or have been delivered for several years past on various occasions. But it is surprising that the defects so long and widely criticised still persist and it is necessary for all interested in education to find out where precisely is the hitch.

Difficulties

For ourselves, we shall briefly suggest only a few of the difficulties that impede the progress of our education. The first and foremost difficulty is financial. Educational reform on any wide scale means far more funds than are at present available for the purpose. And unless more funds are made available either by greater economy in State administration or by special taxation for education or by the public making more voluntary donations, there is hardly a great future for education in the country. Secondly, those who plan and enforce educational reform and expect public support for it should be wholly responsible to the public, else they will not devise schemes of reform wholly acceptable to the public and will not elicit from them the funds their schemes require. Finally, those educationists who venture to criticize the present system of education and suggest reform should not be content with vague suggestions such as any layman can offer, but should be thoroughly clear as to what precisely is suggested and what is not. We cannot with confidence say of the two convocation addresses mentioned above that their suggestions are precise enough.

How To Tackle Unemployment

One of the subjects almost invariably dwelt upon now-a-days in convocation addresses is the relation between education and employment. This is no doubt due to the appalling and growing number of the educated unemployed. Sir Phiroze Sethna dwells on the subject at some length and points out the great danger to society as a whole of this evil of unemployment or "misemployment" of educated young men. But the press report available of his speech does not contain any precise suggestions as to how the evil, which everybody notes and deplores, is to be combated. From the stress he lays on "the unwieldy numbers crowding our Universities" and the danger of "mass production" in Universities he seems to make the suggestion —so much liked by many of our officials—that a most effective method of reducing the number of educated unemployed young men is to reduce the number of educated men. But far from remedying the evil this device will only aggravate it by diverting attention from the true remedies, such as making education more practical and less academic and by reforming the economic system and developing national trade and industries. Such methods alone will ensure full employment to the educated youths. This only means that our problems of education and unemployment cannot be appreciably solved until and unless we are masters in our own country.

The Wonder Of It All

Even in this world of ours where paradox seems to be the only reality we cannot help being amazed at the incongruous tricks of circumstance. Who would believe, for instance, that in Europe to-day more Bibles are being sold than ever before? One would have thought that having shown consistent disregard for every single commandment "Christian" Europe would also formally discard the scripture. But such has not been the case. Along with an unprecedented and colossal armaments programme the European evidently has been pushing the sale of the Bible, too. Engines of human destruction and the book which seeks to bring about human salvation seem to be equally well in demand. And one must reconcile oneself to the fact that poison-gas makers and Bible-publishers are the only people doing brisk business in this era of economic depression. Even a Chesterton would have found this amazing and fantastic paradox difficult to interpret. Add to it the fact that the two countries where what may be called the "Bible boom" is at its highest are—of all places—Germany and Spain! Particularly astonishing is its popularity in Naziland where one would imagine the Fuhrer had long since banished Jesus of Nazareth along with others of Jewish blood and replaced the Bible with "Mein Kampf". But the way of the world is truly strange. And here is the spectacle of the word of God and the Instruments of the Devil both finding ready purchasers in the market! Is the world going mad or returning to sanity? One wonders.

Art In Western India

Not enough national attention has yet been paid to the manifold tendencies in art and culture now emerging and taking shape in Western India. Of the many initiatives in art courageously undertaken by this city, it would, perhaps, be inopportune, if not entirely premature, to speak here on this occasion. But it is time a definite effort was made to indicate alike the character and scope of the reconstructive movement in painting started in Bombay just over a decade ago. With that movement came the first specific nation-wide impetus to examine and adjust national aspirations and conditions of art to the realities, however unromantic, of national life, to the art actualities and economic necessities of the present. Consequently, it had to run counter to preconceived notions and many of the beliefs and maxims about Indian art, fondly accepted as self-evident. The postulates behind these reconstructive efforts were, unlike the exclusive tenets of the first phase of art "renaissance," rationally positive. Some of the enduring results of the reconstructive movement are found embodied in the brochure just published, entitled "Modern Art in Western India", edited by Dyt. Kanaiyalal Vakil. It illustrates some of the outstanding examples of Indian painting exhibited by the Regional Committee of Western India at the Burlington House, London, under the auspices of the India Society. The fifteen pictures, together with the discussions, speeches, interviews and press opinions as well as the important bibliography on Indian art, make the brochure a valuable addition to contemporary literature on Indian art.

We are not concerned, however, with merely the retrospective aspect, helpful as it is, of the brochure. We extract the following passage from the speech, reproduced in this brochure, of Mr. John de la Valette, Vice-Chairman of the India Society. He says: "The present Director of the School of Art, Captain Gladstone Solomon, has done the most astounding thing any Englishman has ever done. He has persuaded a British Government that Art is a respectable thing in its own right. I do not want you to think light of that, because it is a remarkable achievement. As a rule in this country, we look upon beauty and art as dangerous things with which people should be allowed to play only under proper guidance. . . . Captain Gladstone Solomon, as I say, has actually achieved the feat of getting the Government of Bombay to see that it was worthwhile to delegate the whole of the art side of activities in their Presidency to a separate Government Department." Capt. Gladstone Solomon's tenure of office is rapidly drawing to its close. And, it is natural that our thoughts should turn towards the future of the School of Art. An important annual exhibition is being arranged at the School to illustrate the work and art tendencies fostered during his regime. This will be the opportunity, we assume, when Lord Brabourne, like all his predecessors at the School's annual exhibitions, will assure the public and particularly those actively interested in reconstructive art movement of the Presidency that the School's present distinction and future will not be threatened. Past experience makes us seek this assurance. The assurance we seek is threefold. Progressive art in Western India demands that the School of Art is maintained in its present independent status, that in its work and objectives it should be nationally distinctive and, finally, that it must, as early as could be, be entirely Indianised, beginning with the training and ultimate appointment of the Deputy Indian Director as the Institute's Indian Director.

CHINA PREPARES FOR WAR

Rapid Reconstruction

By: Dorothy Walton Binder

(Mrs. Dorothy Walton Binder is a writer who has published many articles on international questions, and has travelled widely through many foreign countries in a study of social and international affairs.)

China is undergoing a spiritual and physical transformation. That was the outstanding impression created in the minds of the delegates to the sixth conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations held recently in the Yosemite Valley.

It was evidenced in the knife-like and bitter arguments of the Chinese delegates which startled everyone. The traditional Chinese attitude of waiting with folded arms to engulf the enemy with superior culture and civilization had entirely disappeared. It was replaced by a grim determination to defend China to the last man with organized force. If Japan really wants a unified China which is one of her avowed aims she is fast achieving her goal by uniting China in a sweeping anti-Japanese movement. A well-known Chinese professor of economics said at one of the round tables, "I am training not only my son but my two daughters to fight against Japan." That is the essence of the new spirit.

Although the Institute is a strictly unofficial gathering many of its delegates have either recently been in office in their respective countries or are likely to assume office in the near future. They were thus able to speak authoritatively on policies and aspirations of their countries with a greater freedom than would have been possible were they now in office. Eleven countries bordering on the Pacific were represented at the conference. They were Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand, The Netherlands, France, the United States, Japan, China, the Philippines, Canada, and Russia. The Chinese delegation was headed by Hu Shih, the so-called "father of the Chinese Renaissance", and included other notables, such as T. Z. Koo of The World Student Federation, P. C. Chang, Nankai University, and W. T. Chan of Linguan University.

Reconstruction

Hu Shih, describing the reconstruction going on now in China gave a new and integrated picture of the plans for unifying his country. Broadly speaking, he said, there were three phases for this reconstruction; the building up of a physical basis of national unity; the improvement of the physical well-being of the people; and the remodelling of the cultural life for a better adjustment in the modern world.

The need of railways, highways, and air lines has been recognised ever since 1914, he explained, but because of lack of foreign capital, China has made little progress in railway building. But with the new spirit of independence, of relying on themselves for their own development, the Government has taken up the railway projects, and has succeeded in extending old lines and constructing new ones. For the first time trunk lines are being

(Continued On Page 7—Col. 3).

OUR EUROPEAN LETTER

Cross-Currents In Central Europe

Duce's Milan Speech Causes International Stir

From Our Own Correspondent

PRAGUE, Nov. 12

Central European affairs are again much to the forefront. Exchange of visits of leading political figures in Italy, Austria and Hungary and the re-building of the Austrian Cabinet, extend an interest already intensified by the visit to Berlin of the Italian Foreign Minister, Count Ciano and Signor Mussolini's much discussed Milan speech.

Anxiety In London

This speech, received with some surprise in Paris, is reported to have caused considerable irritation as also anxiety in London too. British complacency is looked upon as being disturbed by the reference to "axle of Rome and Berlin" as a dominant factor. Mussolini's speech, besides, came closely with two speeches in Berlin, one by the Air Minister General Goering and the other by the Minister of Propaganda, Dr Goebbels, both stressing the claim for colonial holdings and making certain hardly concealed hits to Britain in that connection. Italian attitude is viewed by circles in Britain with a greater attention, since Herr Hitler himself is held as devoting good care to the line of understanding with Britain greatly in association with his Eastern European policy and in the light of the closer significance paid by Britain to the Mediterranean issue. There have recently appeared references about Rome trying to bring Germany nearer to it in respect of certain aspects relating to the Mediterranean. Though there is recognition of important factors of difference between Rome and Berlin in regard to Central and South-Eastern European affairs especially, it is not overlooked, that an advance in the direction of an understanding has, for the while, been recorded by the two States. This holds in it also a certain disappointment felt by Berlin over London and the weight of the extension of economic strain in both Italy and Germany.

Little Entente & Hungary

Mussolini's references to Hungarian revisionism has obviously called for sharp attention from the Little Entente capitals. The attempt to play Jugoslavia against the other two partners, Czechoslovakia and Roumania, has brought pointed comments from both Buenarest and Prague. The Little Entente, it will be re-called, first actually rose greatly in association with a stand against Hungarian revisionism. Support to the latter will help forces working for the consolidation of the alliance. The point is also indicated this week in an article in the Belgrade semi-official "Vreme." In reality, the lines for strengthening of the Balkan and Little Ententes have been followed up with much activity in recent period and are being well pursued. This has stood as one of the reasons why the Milan speech has not caused any exaggerated care or concern in Central and South-Eastern Europe. The weight of Italian foreign policy is seen as cast over the Mediterranean. References to and interferences with Central European affairs are greatly meant to serve the interests of this attention to Mediterranean. Accommodation to Germany inclines to relate basically, it is thought, not to Central European affairs in accordance with definite German aims, but to moves linked with German hopes in other matters particularly the League, Locarno and colonial participation. This explains the Italian stand causing much circumspection in London, despite antagonism of influential groups to currents favourable to Soviet Union and throwing Britain in regard to various issues to a policy of drift and defensiveness. Reaction to Spain following that to Abyssinia is looked upon as another instance of this. There is attention also to the restraint extended to the recent change as relating to Iraq.

The Spanish Struggle

The Spanish insurgents, as had been expected, have now advanced to Madrid. The Government have changed headquarters to Valencia. These events mark a new stage in the Spanish struggle. International attention and, indeed one might say actions, are likely to play in the future even more determining roles than in the past. The civil war itself is not expected to end with a change in control over Madrid. Various factors, many of basic character, and with elemental strength, argue against the strife easily subsiding. Several of these factors are stated in Edward Conze's recent book "Spain To-day" (Martin Secker and Warburg: London. 3sh. 6d.) a new edition of which brings events up to the advance of the insurgents on Madrid has just come out. It is a volume discussing various issues bound with the Spanish struggle and influencing its course, written with great directness, and well-worth reading for much of the fundamental information. Catalonia is expected now to lead decisively and more closely the struggle against the insurgents. With what result, there is as yet neither clarity nor certainty. Much will depend upon international reactions. On his own, it is very much doubted, whether General Franco, the insurgent leader, will be able to fight against one part and keep his control over the other with the uncertain attitude of the population. The immediate future is looked upon, for Spain itself above all, as dark and dreary. It is a situation that keeps the urge of a popular insurrection and enhances the prospects of external moves to extend domination over Spain with its many strategic points suited to lead to consequences of far-reaching significance.

Educational Extension In Soviet Union

According to a report, this week, of the Head of the Department for Higher Education in the Commissariat of Education, close adherence is to be kept in Soviet Union to the work of educational extension. Article 121 of the new Constitution is quoted as underlining the right of every citizen to educational instruction. Already in the last period, it is stated, considerable improvements have been carried out in the educational sphere. As an important aspect or side of the improvements in 1936 is mentioned the development of higher education and bound with it increase of colleges. In regard to this, says the report, special attention has been kept to the extension of courses for medicine, pedagogy and also foreign languages. The total of new students admitted to colleges in the present year is estimated to reach 125,000, with, out of it, 30,000 in the medical institutes and 42,000

(Continued on page 14, col 5.)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

WANTED AN INQUIRY.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, in his capacity as President of the Indian Civil Liberties Union, has made a timely demand for an independent public inquiry into the circumstances that lead to suicide among detenus in Bengal. Such an inquiry, he rightly points out, is necessary both in order to find out the facts of the actual cases of suicide and the general conditions under which the detenus have to live and which lead them to acts of desperation. We share his hope that in view of the gravity of the subject Government will institute an impartial inquiry and not merely a departmental one. However, if the Government fail to do their clear duty in the matter, responsible bodies like the Congress and the Civil Liberties Union will, of course, have to take up the question. It is desirable for the Faizpur session of the Congress to adopt a resolution on the subject.

WELCOME BACK

After six long years of imprisonment Mr. M. N. Roy is at last a free man—as free, of course, as a radical politician can be in this country. Warm greetings have already been extended to him by his old colleagues and Indian workers and everyone who has followed the career of this brave fighter in the cause of the downtrodden would join with us in welcoming him back in our midst. His return to active politics is all the more welcome and opportune in the light of the statement which he has issued immediately on coming out of the gaol. His message to the people of India, and more particularly the workers, is to rally in their millions under the Congress flag and fight the battle of democratic freedom. With characteristic and bold candour he has admitted that Socialism is not the issue and that it is the duty of Socialists first to help in the achievement of national freedom which is the immediate objective. He has thus not only given a correct lead to the Socialists and trade unionists but also indicated the measure of strength the Congress would gain from an alliance with a forceful personality like him

CONGRESS AND HARIJAN CANDIDATES

In view of the misunderstanding about the exact attitude of the Congress towards the adoption of Harijan candidates at the ensuing elections, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel has done well to issue a statement clearing the position. He points out that, though at one time it was thought expedient for Congress to adopt Harijan candidates only after the primary elections were over, that method is now found unsuitable in several provinces like Gujarat, Madras and Bihar, where the Harijans in large numbers are themselves eager to seek Congress support even in the primary elections. In Bihar, for instance, as many as nine out of ten Harijan candidates have been returned on Congress ticket without any contest. It is, therefore, necessary for Congress, as Sardar Vallabhbhai points out, to give its support to such Harijans as seek it even at the primary elections whenever such support is found desirable in the interests of the community as well as of the nation. This view is supported by Gandhiji also, who definitely states in his reply to a wire from Dewan Bahadur R. Srinivasan of Madras that he "dare not interfere with the political bodies who are approached by Harijans for guidance during the elections."

STRANGE WAYS.

Strange still are the ways of the Frontier Province Government. Only the other day they declared that there was no longer any ban on the local Congress organisation. But almost immediately after, when the Congress flag was flown over the Provincial Parliamentary Board's office in Peshawar, down came the "Law and Order" men and removed the flag. Clearly, the Government have many reservations in removing the ban on local Congress bodies and in their profession of non-interference in election propaganda. They have also refused to remove the technical disqualification of certain local Congress leaders imprisoned during the C. D. movement. However, the Government will soon enough realise that the more they harass the Congress the more will the people cling to it.

CONGRESS WORKERS' DUTY.

At the public meeting at Matunga on Saturday Mr. Bhulabhai Desai and Mr. S. Satyamurti, both exposed the questionable ways adopted by the opponents of the Congress in seeking to counteract its influence at the ensuing elections and appealed to the public to frustrate the designs of all these opponents and to rally more loyally round the Congress then they ever did before. While we regret that Mr. Satyamurti should have been so indiscreet as to describe the Congress Socialists as opponents of the Congress, he was right in denouncing those who, while professing loyalty to the Congress, are too idle to work for it and expect others to do active work. The Congress election campaign cannot be the success it deserves to be unless its workers carry on active propaganda from now on right up to the actual elections.

THIS WORLD OF PARADOX

A Bombay Labour leader has wired to Mr. M. N. Roy requesting him "to guide the leftists in the right direction."

* * * *

Sir J. P. Srivastava, the U. P. Minister, says, "I have not bargained with the Congress."

We are grateful to the Minister for the sake of the Congress. It is such a relief.

* * * *

"My wife," declares the keenly zealous Minister, "is not changing her seat. She is determined to fight to a finish."

Thanks to the Congress, our non-Congress compatriots are also learning to be "determined to fight to a finish." But only against Congress, mind you.

* * * *

Mr. P. J. Griffiths is reported to be leaving the brotherhood of the I.C.S. for that of the European Association of Bengal. Thus, of course, is an instance of evolutionary process and Mr. Griffiths' record in Legislative Assembly of Delhi as a member of the I.C.S. is proof in advance that he will justify himself in the coming Legislative Assembly of Calcutta as a representative of the Europeans in India.

The Europeans will need Mr. Griffiths' talents in the Bengal Assembly just as Government needed them in the Delhi Assembly.

And thus this gentlemen's transfer from the Old to the New is just as much the Tea Planters' Association's tribute to a brilliant ornament of the I.C.S. as it is the latter's compliment to the former.

* * * *

A public meeting at Vizagapatam has demanded from the Raja of Bobbili an apology to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Indian Nation and the people of Vizagapatam for the conduct of estate officials in interfering with the President's meeting in Bobbili.

We hope the Raja doesn't inflict the apology otherwise we will have to sympathise deeply with the victims.

And then don't let us fail to look at it from the other angle. After all the officials did nothing more or less than justify the Hon'ble Raja's 'raison d'etre.'

* * * *

In an interview with an Italian journalist, Sir Oswald Mosley praised Mussolini as "the highest and most superb manifestation of the European man."

Exactly. We quite agree. And—well, hence our opinion, about Europe and European civilisation.

* * * *

Dr. P. R. Paranjpye, the father famous Vice-Chancellor of the Lucknow University, has been appointed a member of the Reorganisation Committee of Secondary Education in the U. P.

He is entitled to the job by virtue not only of his experience but also of his record of practical service to Highef Education, Post-Higher Education, and, in short, to Liberal Education.

* * * *

According to a Reuter's cable, "The Palestine Commission is considered by impartial observers to have made a workmanlike beginning in the first week of the inquiry."

And we have absolutely no doubt about it, since we are told in the very next breath that "no Arabs were present at the public session held during the week."

By the way, the Junior Colleague asks quite innocently as to who are Reuter's "impartial observers."

* * * *

The British Broadcasting Corporation is reported to be engaged in the production of a publication 'Art and the Empire.'

The B.B.C. has no politics. No, sir, no politics at all. It is artistically Imperial or 'vice versa' which of course, is as far removed from politics at the B.B.C. is from, say, Whitehall.

* * * *

This "Art and the Empire' is to be issued in Christmas.

What a typical "Western" way of honouring Jesus Christ!

* * * *

A young lawyer attended the funeral of a millionaire financier. A friend arrived at the funeral a little late, took a seat beside the lawyer, and whispered, "How far has the service gone?"

The lawyer nodded towards the clergyman in the pulpit and whispered back tersely, "Just opened for the defence."

Socialists Out To Go Ahead Of Lucknow

Non-Acceptance Of Office And Anti-War Resolutions

With the approach of the Faizpur Session of the Indian National Congress, the Socialists are endeavouring to muster strength to put forward their point of view at the open session.

Socialist Optimism

Enquiries made by a "Chronicle" representative go to show that the Socialists are confident of putting up a much better show, than they did at Lucknow. They expect that they will have a greater number of delegates and members in the A.I.C.C. from amongst their ranks this year. While the position at Lucknow according to them was one to two, they believe it will be two to three at Faizpur.

OFFICE ACCEPTANCE.

The Socialists will press for the acceptance by the Congress of certain issues, about which they have been carrying on agitation in the country for the last so many months. The main resolution that they propose to put forward and for which they expect solid support of several non-Socialists is one which will seek to amend the Congress Manifesto in so far as it refers to the question of Congressmen accepting Offices under the New Constitution.

It might be recalled that it was definitely stated in the Manifesto that was issued to the country in June last that the question of Congressmen accepting offices shall not be discussed till after the Provincial elections are over. Hence the officials will not put forward any resolution in that regard at the Faizpur session.

DECIDE IT IMMEDIATELY.

But the Socialists and the Anti-Ministerialists maintain that it is very essential that the question should be decided once and for all. The country and Congressmen had waited long and deliberated over it for many months. They think that the very idea of Congressmen accepting offices is inconsistent with the Congress policy of wrecking the New Constitution, hence they want to propose that the Manifesto should definitely state that Congressmen in the Legislatures would do everything to wreck the Constitution including that of non-acceptance of offices even though they were in a majority. They confidently hope that they will be able to carry the majority with them at Faizpur.

"ANTI-WAR" RESOLUTION.

The second important resolution that will be sponsored by the Congress Socialists will be the one about an Imperialist War. It would be recalled that the Congress Socialists have been clamouring since the Party came into existence, that the Congress should give a definite lead to the people of the country as to what they should do in case Britain was engaged in an Imperialist War. After a good deal of struggle and with the help of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, they were able to carry the day at Lucknow. Now they propose to move the Congress at Faizpur to give a lead to the country as to how the people should resist India's participation in an Imperialist War. It is proposed that a resolution will be moved requesting the Working Committee of the Congress to draw up a country-wide programme for the education of the people as to what exactly they should do in case Britain entered into an Imperialist War and there was the fear of India being forced to participate in it. It is expected that there will be strong opposition to this move. But this is a resolution on which they will try their strength.

GENERAL STRIKE.

By another resolution, the Socialists want the Congress to declare a general strike all over India on the day the New Constitution is inaugurated in the country, as an expression of resentment against the imposition of an unwanted form of Government.

Two other important subjects in which the Congress Socialists are interested and are likely to take a prominent part are the Reports of the Mass Contact Committee and the Agrarian Committee. It is believed that the Report of the Mass Contact Committee, will be unanimous. Though the Report might not go the whole-hog with the Socialists, it would support the democratisation of the Congress Constitution and provide facilities for the proper representation of the workers and peasants in the Congress. The Report might also recommend lowering of Congress membership fees in so far as the workers and peasants are concerned. They would also favour revitalising the smaller congress committee. But in case the recommendations are such as do not concede anything of the Leftists' demand, the Congress Socialist member of the Committee is expected to add a minute of dissent, which will be supported at the open session by the Socialists.

A big fight is forestalled on the Report of the Agrarian Committee. Excepting for the Maharashtra and United Provinces Provincial Committees, others might not agree with the suggestions of Socialists, as it necessarily raises the question of Class War, expropriation, the relation between the Zamindars and Peasants, etc. The question is one which will not be acceptable to the Congress as it is composed to-day and hence the suggestions of the Socialists would definitely be thrown out.

Before the Congress session, all the Socialists in the country are meeting in a Conference, the third of its kind at Faizpur on 23rd, 24th and 25th of December to discuss the resolutions that are to be moved at the Subjects Committee besides considering their work in the country during the year and the work to be done in the future.

SATYAMURTI AND SOCIALISTS

A correspondent writes:

Mr. Satyamurthi's covert attack on the Socialists in the Congress in the course of his speech at Matunga on Saturday evening has caused surprise and no little resentment in Congress and Socialist circles. He was talking about the enemies of the Congress and it was an electioneering speech that he made. He could have emulated the example of his worthy leader in the Legislative Assembly, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, who presided, but made no attack on the Socialists. But he would not.

He said that Socialists were not serving the Congress to strengthen it. He knows, as every one else knows, that the Socialists have identified themselves with the Congress electioneering campaign. He also knows they have not raised Socialist issues in the Congress, but have on the contrary, insisted that the supreme need of the moment is to develop a powerful anti-Imperialist National Front and have sought to make the Congress the spearhead of that National Front. The way Mr. Satyamurthi goes is to invite unnecessary unpleasantness.

While every one inside the Congress, Socialist or no, is working for utmost unity in action, the Madras leader's trespass into forbidden ground—especially when no opportunity is given for the expression of the other point of view, —in an election speech must be checked betimes. That such covert attack should have been made at a meeting organised officially by the Congress Committee, is indeed unfortunate. About Mr. Satyamurthi's knowledge of history and Socialism, the less said the better.

But one question may be asked. He declared at Matunga:

"Let us follow our Masters, (meaning Russia), in our struggle for freedom. Is Mr. Satyamurthi prepared to travel the Moscow road?

VICTIM OF ATROCIOUS CALUMNY

French Premier's Tribute To M. Salengro

PARIS, Nov. 22.

A crowd, estimated at half a million, thronged the streets of Lille to witness the funeral of M. Salengro. A representative of the President, all members of the Cabinet, the speakers of the Senate and the Chamber and a battalion of infantry participated in the funeral procession.

M. Blum, in a speech, declared that M. Salengro was a victim of atrocious calumny. The attacks on his character and honour were all lies. The French people would no longer permit such calumnies to exist merely to satisfy the malice, envy and vengeance of opponents.

A huge demonstration at Place de la Bastille, Paris, heard M. Blum's speech broadcast, sang the Internationale and Marseillaise and saluted bareheaded a huge portrait of M. Salengro. Similar demonstrations were held at Bordeaux and Lyons.—Reuter.

Students Vote Against Office Acceptance

Youth Must Organise To Reject "Charter Of India's Bondage" Urges Sarat Bose

LAHORE, November 22.

"Awake, arise and dream no more, Be bold to face Truth. Be one with it. Dream but truer dreams which are eternal love."

With this peroration Mr. Sarat Bose exhorted the students presiding over the All-India Students' Federation at Lahore to-day.

Politics Cannot Be Banned

Referring to the question of youth being poisoned by politics and of politics being desecrated by youth, Mr. Bose said:—

"The young are more political than the old because they have greater fervour, greater imagination and determination. How can politics be banned from schools and colleges when it admits of no banishment? Literature plays a large part in moulding the minds of civilized men and to the extent that literature is banned, to that extent minds are starved."

REJECT THE REFORMS

Referring to the Government of India Act Mr. Bose observed:—

"It is a British charter of Indian bondage'. It is an imposition in more than one sense, a Constitution which has conceded some little freedom in non-essentials but none in essentials. It is an Act which the Congress stands pledged to reject and which is going to be inaugurated with the promise of a hybrid structure at, what has been termed, the Federal Centre We reject that Constitution and with it condemn and reject the Communal Decision which is anti-national, and undemocratic, which strikes at the root of national unity and which is the foundation stone of the new Constitution."

Mr. Bose appealed to youngmen who, according to him, are non-communal in outlook, who have no personal interests to serve, to join the fight against the new Constitution, to organise themselves for political purpose and be harbingers of a new order in which social, economic and political justice would be equal and a federation of humanity would be established.—United Press.

STUDENTS OPPOSE OFFICE ACCEPTANCE

LAHORE, November 22.

The All-India Students' Conference which commenced this morning under the presidency of Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose passed a resolution against acceptance of "Offices" under the new Constitution.

Mr. Misra, a delegate from the United Provinces opposing said that students had no business to express an opinion on the subject as the Councils and elections did not concern them.

Mr. Parbodh Chander, President Punjab Students' Union, replied they had every right to express the opinion of students on a vital question like this, adding that the resolution amounted to rejection of the Constitution.—A.P.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN.)

A very busy week-end this. Sports, variety entertainment, two socials, a dance and two very interesting cricket matches.

On Sunday I happen to walk down the Hill Road, and as I approached the junction near St. Andrews Church, I noticed that in the middle of the road a long strip of about forty yards is being dug up for construction of drainage. Here the road now leaves a space of about four yards in breadth on each side, which causes any amount of inconvenience to the heavy traffic that flows on this road

CATHOLIC CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETY

The annual general meeting of the Salsette Catholic Co-operative Housing Society, Limited, was held at the Bandra Gymkhana yesterday at 10 a.m. in the presence of a large gathering.

In absence of Dr. D. A. D'Monte, the President, Mr. D. Fereira, the Chairman of the Managing Committee, presided. The proceedings of the reports and accounts were adopted.

Mr. J. F. Pereira proposed that a dividend of 2 per cent be declared from the profits, and the balance be carried forward. The proposition was lost by a large majority.

The auditor's report having been recorded, the president and the four retired members were selected. The auditors were also re-elected on the same remuneration.

A controversy arose on the sale of 10,000 square yards outright, and on the proposition being put to vote it was lost by casting vote of the Chairman. With a vote of thanks to the Chairman the meeting terminated.

CHINA PREPARES FOR WAR

(Continued from page 6.)

built connecting Canton in the south with Peking in the north, thence to the northwest and from the eastern coast westword into the heart of interior China.

Road building has been undertaken with nation-wide enthusiasm and modern roads have increased from 1,185 kilometers in 1907 to 100,000 kilometers in 1935. One can motor now from Shanghai to Nanchang and Changsha and thence to Canton.

Commercial aviation has helped to connect the more distant centres which have not been linked up by transportation on land. One can now fly from Shanghai to Chengtu, a distance of about 1,300 miles in seven hours. By a service beginning last July one can breakfast in Peking, fly to Shanghai for a luncheon engagement, and be back again in Peking for supper, a distance which usually takes eighty hours by rail one way!

Food Problem

One of China's greatest problems is the transportation of foodstuffs to markets. Railways and highways are accelerating the process of economic and political unification.

Rural rehabilitation, water control, formation of co-operatives, reforms in taxation, and amelioration of public health are all factors in bettering the physical well-being of the Chinese people. Dr. Hu admitted that the progress in food control, in famine prevention and in crop improvement was infinitesimal compared to the magnitude of the problems involved. But at least a beginning has been made. There are now 1,000,000 members in 26,000 co-operatives, and irrigation schemes in certain provinces are watering thousands of acres of farming fields, repairing dikes and dredging rivers, lessening the dangers of catastrophic floods.

Over 5,000 items of exorbitant and unjust taxes and surcharges have been abolished in the last two years, though Dr. Hu asserted that these were insignificant relief measures compared with the untouched fundamental problem of land tenure in a country where 85 per cent of the population is congested on about 17 per cent of the land.

Educational Progress

In the realm of cultural reform one thinks first of schools. Dr. Hu's figures showed that compared with 1912 (the first year of the Republic) the number of primary students had increased in 1931 four times, that of secondary schools eight times, and that of university and college students 100 times. These statistics, strangely enough, show the increase at the top rather than at the bottom. Beginning with the last year however the Ministry of Education is endeavouring to carry out a Five Year Plan of Compulsory Education aiming to give every child of school age at least one year of free and compulsory education. This is where Japan started educationally forty years ago. She has now highest literacy of any country in the world.

The language problem has also been successfully solved in the adoption of the most universally spoken dialect as the national language and a creation of literature in this language. This dialect is being used in all public schools.

Such reconstruction work in all its phases has largely been carried on by Chinese personnel and financed by Chinese money, but there are international implications. Dr. Hu said, "From the United States we get the training of the Chinese personnel, from the League of Nations the technical advice of experts, from great Britain an important portion of the money (the British share of the Boxer Indemnity has helped finance reconstruction projects) and from Japan all the obstruction!"

Japan's Obstruction

Japan's obstruction policy began with the invasion and occupation of Manchuria. Since its progress was unstemmed by the League of Nations or any other peace machineries of the Pacific, China felt that she had only herself to rely upon for her national salvation. National defence has become generally accepted as the necessary guiding principle in everything China undertakes today. In a particularly moving session Dr. Hu, long known as an ardent pacifist, described the event that caused him to turn militarist in defence of his country. "On June 10, 1935", he said. "Nanking issued a statement that it would be unlawful for Chinese to criticize Japanese activity in China. The press was muzzled, students were forbidden to demonstrate and boycott against Japanese goods was suppressed. The humiliation of this edict was too much. I renounced my pacifism."

This was the first of the Institute Conferences where socially the Japanese and Chinese delegates did not fraternise privately even if their public statements were critical of each other's national policies. Government policies had become personal policies and the two delegations did not mingle. Doggedly the Japanese delegates justified their government's policy, defended its action in Manchuria and North China, and declared that the recent smuggling scandals in North China had been perpetrated by Chinese not Japanese. Those bland statements did not strengthen the case of Japan in the eyes of other delegates and sympathy was directed instead towards China.

Imminent War

Private conversations with Chinese delegates brought out even more emphatically the idea that war with Japan is the only way out. Said one eminent professor in a Canton university:

"Recently we had considered buying a house. But we decided against it. We feel that war is imminent. It may come in six months. It may be longer. But if it comes we will give up our coastal cities, Shanghai, Canton, Tientsin, and Nanking, which the Japanese will undoubtedly bomb, and move back of the railroad lines. There we shall hope by persistent guerilla warfare to wear down the Japanese economically and gain more concessions than we could in any other way. We can hold out now, we think, for a period of two years. The longer time we have to prepare, however, the better off we shall be. We shall never in any case recognize Manchuria. You know I have a hobby. I like to collect small marbles, but I have it up. To move a collection of statues quickly to my village 200 miles away would not be easy."

Other Chinese delegates expressed the thought that the Communists who have always been more active than Nanking in their anti-Japanese attitude might subordinate their revolutionary aims to co-operate in a unified military onslaught against the Japanese.

Preparedness for war is stimulating every modern technical improvement. One Chinese described the transformation of village life by the radio, unifying it with the central government. Where a short time ago it took two weeks to get government messages through to many villages by horseback over little muddy roads, such messages can be radioed and instantaneously received. Military training is universal in all higher schools and universities to-day in China.

For three long solemn days the delegates discussed peaceful ways and means of settling the problems between China and Japan, but the Japanese delegates though protesting they preferred peaceful means thought their government would not be interested in submitting any important issues to a world tribunal nor would it consider joining a collective security organization which administered economic or military sanctions against an aggressor. Japan feels it must control a market for the raw materials it needs for its national existence and considers its policy in China entirely justified. The clouds of an impending conflict in the Pacific area seemed more ominous than ever to the delegates as they disbanded. Many wondered how much longer the world can exist without effective peace machinery.

Cultural Forces Will Displace Dictators

Mankind Will Recoil From Chaos Of War, Says Author Of "Clash Of Colour"

CALCUTTA, Nov. 22.

"My own belief is that faced with such a terrific and catastrophic reign of hellish chaos, as such a war would bring, mankind will step back from this terrible precipice. The alternative is that the humane spiritual and cultural forces of the world will thrust themselves to the surface, displace the Dictators and initiate a fresh era of world co-operation."

Thus said Mr. Basil Mathews, who is the Professor of "World Relations" in the Boston University and the author of the celebrated work "The Clash of Colour."

Prof. Mathews has been for the last three months in India and has toured extensively throughout the country. He has met a number of prominent Indians including Dr. Rabindra Nath Tagore. The professor has been invited by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to meet him at Allahabad. From Allahabad he proceeds to Shegaon to see Mahatma Gandhi.

"The increasing domination of the world," continued Prof. Mathews "by the White races which has marked the last three or four centuries of world history cannot possibly persist. The enormous growth of Japanese Imperial power for instance has developed Japan from a small island empire to one that now rules over some 2,000 islands in the Pacific taken from Germany, right across Manchuria and into North China. So her empire extends from the Equator to the Northern snows. Japan has repeatedly claimed through her spokesman 'I am the guardian of Asia'. Similarly Indian movements towards Home Rule are pressing back the frontiers of British authority, not so much geographically as in areas of life within India. America has undertaken to give the Phillipine Islands Home Rule within the next decade. The independence of Egypt and Iraq are other examples of this world-wide trend.

"Are we then to look towards a terrific clash of East and West? My answer," said Mr. Mathews, is 'No.' An altogether new alignment of world antagonisms is now developing. The Spanish Civil War is a turning point in world history. We see there a clash within one nation, not between Communists and Fascists. If, as it daily looks more possible, Italy and Germany line up on one side and in response Russia throws herself in on the other, with Japan possibly reinforcing the other Fascist Nations, obviously here is the making of a new world Armageddon. In a real sense Fascism and Communism are new pagan religions. A similar civil war has recently been seen between these two forces in China where the Nationalist aeroplanes have rained bombs on Chinese Communist forces. Here it is not a conflict between East and West, for Japan is with Germany and against China. Russia herself is both Asiatic and European.

REAL ENEMY.

"My own belief," Mr. Mathews continued, "is that faced with such a terrific and catastrophic reign of hellish chaos, as such a war would bring, mankind will step back from this terrible precipice. The alternative is that the humane spiritual and cultural forces of the world will thrust themselves to the surface, displace the Dictators, and initiate a fresh era of world-co-operation. This would involve vast transformation, because here must be economic change based on justice and an equal right to the necessities of a good life. We see in all parts of the world from the United States and Britain to Central China and South America movements towards this end. It is a mistake to be hypnotised by the war lords of today. They will pass as did the ancient war lords of Babylon and Assyria. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's policy is in accord with this, the enemy is from his point of view not Britain or the West but imperialism and capitalism whether Western or Eastern.

LEAVEN OF NEW BEGINNING.

"In response to a further question as to his impressions during the five weeks of travel in India Mr. Basil Mathews said that he saw the leaven of new beginnings in every part of Indian life. "In the political sphere as well as in that of economic transformation" he continued, "India is moving from thoughts of destructive revolution to constructive revolution. Having spent a good deal of time in the villages of Tinnevelly, Travancore and the Madras Presidency already, I am convinced that in spite of the enormous inertia of illiteracy the village people are beginning to lift up their heads and demand a better future.

FORCES AT WORK.

"The following forces are working towards this end."—

Mahatma Gandhi's Harijan Movement with his All-India organisation for developing village reconstruction.

Dr. Ambedkar's strident challenge to Hinduism and his call to the out-castes to leave their ancient moorings.

The third force, in South India, is the momentous stirrings of the depressed people towards Christianity

"I notice in the newspapers and even in Mahatma Gandhi's statement that Christian missionaries are accused of angling for the out-castes. The contrary is the truth. The far higher level of life which has been reached in Tinnevelly, Travancore, Dornakal and Medak by many hundreds of thousands of Christians from the Depressed Classes has been a great eye-opener to the Hindu out-castes.

Fourthly, the new Constitution and the election campaigns that have just begun, are sending thousands of eager politicians into the villages to try to win the peasants' votes. People who never had any interest before in the peasants now go to arouse with them and to thrust new ideas into their minds.

"The fifth force is the machine. To-day the motor-bus carries peasants to and from the town in numbers never before possible. These peasants go to the Cinema. The literate among them carry the newspaper back to the village. So I see the beginnings of a change in the 700,000 villages of India such as has never come in all history

"Other transformations in process are the growing freedom of women, the modification of the old large family and the reduction of its authority over youth, the growing questioning of the most ancient of faiths by the secularity-minded young folks, and bright examples of literary and artistic renaissance, in the Tamil and Telegu in the South and in Bengal. I look forward," Mr. Mathews concluded, "to see what is happening all up the Ganges Valley.

"I have on leaving India to go to America for four months' lecturing. The American people although intensely absorbed in their own problems which are very difficult, have an increasing interest in the destinies of India. I expect in America to have ample opportunities for trying to give realistic and sympathetic interpretation of the trends now going on to make a New India.—United Press.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

SWEEPING AND MOST SUCCESSFUL EXAMINATION RESULTS FOR 1936.

The Three 1936 Results so far Declared are THE BEST in India.

In B. A. (First) Examination, first class first with Distinction (or honours) and cent per cent passes.

In Chartered Insurance (A.C.I.I.), the best and largest results in India with two distinctions (or Honours).

In D. Com. (A.M.C.) the largest number of passes in complete diplomas with five Distinctions (or Honours) and in Business Management Diploma; All successful candidates in the whole of India excepting two outside this Presidency are Davar's College men.

TUITION PERSONAL OR THROUGH POST.

Call or write for Prospectus, 30, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

A Look Round The World

Birth Of The Fourth International

New Body, Inspired By Trotsky, Founded At Berne

BERNE, (By Air Mail.)

The little town of Berne where Lenin's revolutionaries made their headquarters prior to the overthrow of the Tsarist government is again humming with noise made by a newly made body called the Fourth International, inspired by Leon Trotsky's world communism ideals and sponsored anonymously. Since last summer, delegates to the Fourth International have been meeting at a shabby little suburban hotel not far from the President's own office, unknown to the majority of Berne's peace-loving population, but constantly under the vigilant eye of the town's Police Chief. To President Meyer went that official's report on his observations last week. The Fourth International, he declared, now had 35 branches in various countries, and published newspapers and pamphlets denouncing the Stalin regime in 15 languages.

In foreign policy, the Stalin Government is condemned for "having joined the Imperialist clique at Geneva." While the Communist Party under its present leader is content with confining its activities to Russia's population, a mere 8.5 per cent of the world's population, the new body stands for world working-class revolution. This was Lenin's ideal which the "Stalin gang" has betrayed.

Quite frankly the organisers admit that at the moment their resources are negligible, but claim they are in no worse condition than was the Third International during the early part of the war.

TROTSKY'S STATEMENT.

News of the Fourth International has promptly started at rail of journalists to Leon Trotsky's lonely exile in Norway. In the presence of the two detectives who constantly supervise his movements, the man whom the Governments of the world do not want, evasively replied: "I have no active share in this body, and cannot therefore be described as its leader. But it is not my fault if my logical ideas prove to be the living truth in the minds of many people."

President Meyer finds himself helpless. According to the Swiss Constitution he has no choice but to allow his revolutionary guests to stay. Neither can the Stalin Government act, because although its Foreign Minister Maxim. Litvinoff sits snugly in the League Council's comfortable armchairs, the U.S.S.R. is still unrecognised by Switzerland, and no trading relations exist between the two countries.

Rents Soar In London

Rents of houses and flats are shooting up at an enormous rate as the Coronation day approaches near. Some of the houses have, in fact, been engaged at incredible prices by the visitors from the dominions. A Brook Street resident was rumoured to have let his house for a fortnight for over Rs. 35,000. A grossvenor Square apartment tenant has been offered Rs. 15,000 per week and is likely to let his rooms at that figure. It is understood that an Indian Maharajah recently offered a fabulous sum of money for 30 rooms in a West-end hotel for himself and his staff but was refused owing to lack of accommodation.

Emir Abdullah's Coronation Gift

It is learnt that Emir Abdullah of Transjordan will present the King with a priceless jewelled dagger as Coronation gift. The weapon will have a gold hilt encrusted with rubies and diamonds forming the design of the Arab flag.

RAMAKRISHNA CENTENARY IN ITALY

ROME, (By Air Mail.)

Indians living in Italy in cooperation with Italian friends and admirers of Indian culture celebrated the birth Centenary of Sri Ramkrishna in Rome last weekend. On this occasion, a public meeting was organised at which H. E. Prof. G. Tucci, who had been in India sometime back, visiting many of its important places and institutions as a cultural ambassador of the great Italian people, spoke on the "Universalism of Ramkrishna's Message." The meeting was largely attended by distinguished persons both Indian and Italian, who very much appreciated the address of the Professor, which was also published in many daily newspapers of the country.

It is worthy of note in this connection that Lloyd Triestino Co. the well-known shipping concern of Italy, has granted a reduction in fare for voyage, to the delegates to the Parliament of Religions to be held shortly in Calcutta, under the auspices of the Sri Ramkrishna Centenary. This concession will be given to all delegates, European, American and Asiatic, who will embark from an Italian port and land at any Indian port which the boat of that company touches. —United Press.

Indian News From Here And There

REVENUE ENHANCEMENT PROPOSAL

Consternation Among Karwar Agriculturists

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARWAR, (By Mail.)

The agricultural and land-owning classes as well as the non-agricultural population throughout the coastal Talukas of the District are greatly perturbed owing to the reported decision of the Revenue authorities to levy non-agricultural assessment on house-plots in all the important villages and towns in the coastal tract of the District. Consternation prevails, especially among the agriculturists of the Karwar Taluka, where even the present agricultural assessment has been fixed so unconscionably high that a large number of the proprietors have been obliged to relinquish their holdings year by year, owing to their inability to meet the revenue demands. The assessment in this Taluka, it would appear, was originally fixed so high, because the authorities thought that the Railway line which was going to connect Karwar with the rich hinterland of the Southern Mahratta country would raise the value of the land in the Taluka. But the Railway line never came; only the Revenue assessment fixed at the high rate thought to be justified by the proposed Railway, has continued to be levied without any diminution, all through these 75 years. In these circumstances the present move of the Revenue authorities to saddle the coastal villages with the Non-agricultural assessment on house-sites has evoked an intense feeling of resentment among the whole population of the Taluka, which bids fair to find vent in protest meetings.

REMARKABLE FEATS OF A BOY ATHLETE.

On Tuesday evening a select gathering of members of the Mitra Samaj and others was privileged to witness a remarkable programme of physical feats performed by a boy of barely 18 years of age, Master Yeshwant Palekar of Ankola. He was accompanied by two youths trained by himself, named Bhat and Mangeshkar, from the same place. The crowded programme of 23 items they went through in rapid succession, not only illustrated most of the recognised Asanas of the Yogic system, but were representative of novel types of physical feats depending for their success upon muscle-control, skill, nerve and endurance. The most thrilling were the items of rope-climbing in the Sarwangasan posture with head downwards, and the coiling and uncoiling of a steel bar, an inch thick, round the forearm, both performed by Master Palekar. A collection was made on the spot to enable Master Palekar to proceed to Bangalore for regular tuition in physical culture, for his is the remarkable case of an entirely self-taught devotee of the art.

ALL-INDIA SUGAR MERCHANTS' CONFERENCE

Important Problems To Be Discussed

(From A Correspondent).

CAWNPORE, Nov. 21.

For a long time the sugar trade has been suffering from various handicaps. The sugar mills make use of contracts, whose terms safeguard their own interests but at the cost of the merchants. The quality of Indian sugar is irregular and there is a weakening of confidence in the industry, which has disregarded the trade interests The growth of the Sugar Industry is not accompanied by mills' efforts. Consideration of merchants' difficulties is essential as the facilities for the trade has been withheld.

To consider and take action in the interests of trade, the All-India Sugar Merchants' Conference is meeting at Cawnpore on the 20th November. The sugar merchants of the whole country are invited to send their delegates, or to communicate their opinions to the Reception Committee, All-India Sugar Merchants' Conference, Cawnpore.

The arrangements for the lodging and boarding of the delegates are complete. Delegates who are arriving will kindly inform early about their timings.

Agricultural Expert's Tour

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Nov. 21.

Dr. W. Burns, the Officiating Agricultural expert of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, is proceeding on a tour of the Punjab to-morrow, returning to Delhi on December 3rd.

He hopes to visit the Agricultural Experimental Work at Karnal, Jullundur, Lahore and Lyallpur, along with visit to the British Cotton Growing Association's Estate at Khanewal, and possibly some 'grantee' farms at Okara.

The 36th Squadron of the Royal Air Force arrived at Delhi on the 18th instant and proceeded to Allahabad on 20th. The Squadron has been on a visit to India from Singapore in connection with the Long Distance Training Exercise.

Progress Of "Jain Special"

(From A Correspondent).

BHAGALPUR, Nov. 21.

The Surat Jain Special organised by Seth Chandulal, safely arrived here, after receiving hearty reception everywhere.

The rumours about the bogie being burnt is baseless. All the pilgrims are hale and hearty. Rai Bahadur Sukhraj Raiji gave the Shangh a jaman here. The next halt will be at Ajimganj, reaching Calcutta on the 26th instant.

MYSORE STATE LEGISLATURES

Revision Committee's Recommendations Approved

(From Our Correspondent)

BANGALORE, Nov. 19.

The Government of Mysore have passed orders to-day on the report of the Committee appointed for examination and revision of the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council Regulation.

Chief recommendations of the Committee, which have been accepted by the Government are:

(1) Discontinuation of the present system of treating the Representative Assembly as constituency for electing eight members to the Legislative Council. Eight seats thus released will be distributed to eight districts and accordingly each district will elect two members to the Council.

(2) Restriction of membership to one house only as in British India

Another important recommendation made by the committee and accepted by Government relates to procedure regarding Legislation. Now, general principles of any Bill have to be placed before the Assembly before it is introduced in the Council. The committee have recommended that Government may introduce the Bill in the Council and then place general principles before the Assembly. The Government have deferred consideration of the question of privileges of members of these Legislative bodies.

Hyderabad City Improvement

(From Our Correspondent).

HYDERABAD, Dn. (By Mail.)

"Most of the land realised by slum clearance has been utilised for construction model houses after laying roads etc." says the annual report on the progress of the Hyderabad City Improvement Board for the year 1344 Fasli (ending 5th October 1935).

The Board carried out various schemes of slum clearance construction of roads, construction of model houses and maintenance of Public Gardens etc., throughout the year The locality of Feelkhana which is situated in the busiest part of the City was a breeding place of all types of epidemics A scheme costing Rs. 9.06.920 was sanctioned for clearing 60 acres of congested area and the work was carried-out, about three-quarters of the area has been cleared and roads have been constructed, the remaining open areas being sold-out.

The work of the construction of the Moazam Jahi Market was started in 1342 F. on a sanctioned estimate of Rs. three lakhs and completed during the year under report.

The World Of Finance

A WEEKLY SURVEY

(BY ZANDMYALA)

With the European political situation becoming worse day by day, the markets are behaving as if they are responding to the rumblings of a war. Actually rumours that the Spanish rebels have attacked a British ship, caused a sudden spurt in the local markets this week, but they reacted on the non-confirmation of that news.

War Psychology

A curious psychology now exists in the business world that any war would mean an all-round boom in all markets. This belief is due to the fact that the memories of the post-war boom are still fresh in the minds of all. It seems somewhat paradoxical that when the war is dreaded by all the peace-loving citizens owing to its terrific horrors, it is now being welcomed by all the speculators to make a fortune of their own.

There is in the first place the probability of averting completely an international political conflict owing to the unquestionable cordiality of Anglo-French relations. Even if the unfortunate war were actually to happen there is no reason why there should be an all-round boom in all the markets. The industrial countries will be placed in a serious predicament as it would be difficult for them to export their goods to the different countries. But India being a predominently agricultural country can expect a good demand for her raw materials and staple products.

It should be remembered that the conditions prevailing to-day are entirely different from those that prevailed during the last war: And so it is rather dangerous to believe that history will repeat itself. The commodities and raw materials that were in great demand during the last war will not be in such a great demand in the event of a war to-day, as the modern warfare, with the introduction of airforce, poison gas, etc., will be altogether different from that of the great war. The operators in the different markets may be well advised to adopt a cautious policy in following the speculative rise.

Restriction Schemes

With the acceleration of the armament programmes both in Europe and other parts of the world, raw materials like rubber, and base metals such as copper, tin, lead, zinc etc., are now in a very great demand, and all the scrips directly connected with them are advancing by leaps and bounds. The quotations are advancing steeply despite the fact that the various restriction committees are gradually relaxing the control over the output.

Copper Control

The copper restriction scheme which was first initiated in June 1935, has functioned very efficiently and successfully so far, and enabled the price of the metal to raise from £42. The scheme has been well planned with a remarkable degree of flexity so as to assure the producers of a continued stability of demand.

With a gradual increase in the demand for the metal, the restriction committee has raised the quota by gradual stages from 70 per cent at the beginning of August to the present quota of 105 per cent. The committee has also taken care to avoid all artificial manipulations in the price of the metal, and it is quoting about £33 below that of the highest reached in 1929.

It must also be noted here that the price of the metal may not flare up just as in 1929, as America no longer enjoys the impregnable monopoly of copper and many new fields of production are now brought into being. If the price advances too sharply to about £50, the high cost mines would be able to compete low cost copper countries leading to a fresh slump. But as the present restriction is a joint endeavour of both the countries, and as the demand for the metal is now assured at least for the coming few years, the maintenance of reasonable price level for the metal is now foregone thing.

Restriction Of Rubber

Rubber is another commodity that is very much benefited, by the restriction scheme, when the price of rubber has gone down very much during the period of trade depression, all the producing countries have entered into an agreement to restrict the output so that the stability of the prices may be maintained.

It was in 1935 that the output of rubber was first controlled on an international scale. The supply was restricted and the permitted quota of exports last quarter of 1935, was fixed at 65 per cent of the standard quota fixed for the year 1935. Owing to steady increase in the demand for the commodity, the International Rubber Committee have agreed to raise the quota from 65 per cent. to 70 per cent of the standard allowances for the first-half of 1937.

The production has decreased from 1,031,119. tons in 1934 to 840,000 tons in 1935 while the consumption has gone up during the same period. The world stocks at the end of December 31, 1935 is estimated at 588,990 tons as against 676,994 tons at the end of 1934. It is further estimated that the world stocks will be further reduced by about 40,000 tons despite an extra amount that may appear in the market during 1937 owing to an increase in the output.

The consumption has been steadily increasing from 270,000 tons in 1921 to 930,000 tons in 1935, and it is estimated that the consumption would amount to about 1.2 million tons during 1936, as a result of the rapid development of the motor industry which consumes about 65 to 70 per cent of rubber.

The price has advanced from about 6d. per lb, the average of 1935, to the present level of 8 3/4d. per lb, the highest reached since 1929. It must be noted in this connection that an increase of one penny in the price of rubber would mean an increase of about 2 to 3 per cent. in the earnings of the company. This is the reason why a small boom now prevails in most of the rubber shares. There is still a good deal of room for the different rubber scrip to have a considerable capital appreciation.

Rise Of Tin Prices

Tin is another metal which is advancing fast under the protection of a restriction scheme. In addition to a great demand for the metal owing to the armament purposes, an agreement is now concluded between the International Tin Restriction Committee, and the representatives of the Siamese Government for the renewal of the control. The Committee will meet again on December 11, 1936 to ratify this agreement.

As a result of this agreement, and the increased demand for the metal, it has advanced by about £30 per ton, and all the Tin shares offer a very good attraction at current prices for a decent capital appreciation in the coming months.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL HOCKEY ASSOCIATION

Further Appointments

Monday November 23: on the Oval B. P. T. Sports—Mr. W. Baptista vs. Y. M. C. A.—Mr. R. Kerrawalla.

Monday November 23 on the A. F. (I) Bombay Batt:—Mr. K. S. Gill vs. G.I.P. Rly. Stores—Mr. H. S. Lyan.

Tuesday November 24 on the Reclamation Lusitanians "A"—Mr. E. C. Rodgers vs. Texaco—Mr. S. H. Mehta.

Thursday November 26: on the Reclamation Radio and Cable—Mr. De-Souza-Leal vs. V. J. Tech Inst. —Mr. C. D'gorne.

Thursday November 26 on the A. F. (I) R. E. A. F.(I)—Mr. B. Sollis vs. "Times of India"—Mr. Ribeiro.

Friday November 27: on the Oval R.I.A.S.C.—Mr Harris vs. Havero Sports—Mr. Carasco.

Friday November 27: on the A. F. (I) Bombay Batt—Mr. M. Daniel vs. Khatau Sports—Mr. W. Cobbett.

Saturday November 28: on the A. F.(I) R. E. A. F.(I)—Mr M. S. Joseph vs. Texaco—Mr K. S. Lyan.

All games to commence at 3-30 p.m. prompt.

WORKERS APPEAL TO CONGRESS CABINET

Protest Against Rejection Of T. U. C. Nominee's Candidature

A resolution protesting against the action of the Central Parliamentary Board of the Indian National Congress in not selecting Mr. R. S. Nimbkar, the All-India Trade Union nominee, for the Byculla and Parel Wards Constituency of the Bombay Legislative Assembly and appealing to the Working Committee of the Congress to select him, was adopted at a meeting of workers held under the auspices of the Girni Kamgar Union on Sunday at Kamgar Maidan, Parel.

Another resolution conveying working class greetings to Mr. M. N. Roy who was recently released from Dehra Dun Jail was also adopted.

Mr. S. P. Bhise presided.

Messrs. R. K. Bhogle, B. T. Randive, Wamanrao Kulkarni, Bukhari and S. A. Dange in supporting the resolution said that persons who actually took part in the real fight against Imperialism had been shunted out. This, they held, showed with what indifference the warnings of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who said that the Congress majority in Council should not be the only object in selecting candidates, were treated.

Mr. Randive pointed out the necessity of having a representative of the Girni Kamgar Union in the Council and said that its voice should be heard.

The resolution was put to vote and unanimously carried.

After the resolution was carried, Mr. Nimbkar while deprecating the hostile activities of the "Alwe-Khandalkar group," regretted that the Congress had not selected the T.U.C. nominee for that ward.

With a vote of thanks to the chair, the meeting came to a close.

TWO STRAY ASSAULTS IN CITY

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Nur Mahomed Subhan, 40, succumbed to his injuries early this morning in the G. T. Hospital, where he was admitted with injuries caused by stabbing in the Old Hanuman Lane on Saturday night at about 8 o'clock.

It appears, Nur Mahomed was seated on a cot in front of his residence at the Old Hanuman Lane, when someone came from behind and stabbed him. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital, where he died at 4-30 on Sunday morning.

A Kamati carrying milk was assaulted by some Muslims near the Jacob Circle at about 5-30 on Sunday morning. He received several stab wounds on the hand. He was admitted into the J. J. Hospital.

No other casualty was reported to the police during the course of day.

FATAL STABBING AT MANGALWADI

A Muslim was stabbed at Mangalwadi, Girgaum, on Sunday evening. The Congress Free Hospital Ambulance van rushed to the scene on receipt of information, but the victim died on the spot. The body was removed to the Morgue.

Null Bazar Outrage

At about 2-30 on Sunday afternoon, a Hindu was stabbed at Null Bazar by a Muslim. The neighbours raised an alarm as the assailant was running away and the police, who were nearby chased him and arrested him.

Our Cairo Letter

ARAB REBEL LEADER ESCAPES ARREST

GRANT OF FREEDOM TO SPANISH MOROCCO

(From Our Own Correspondent)

CAIRO, (By Air Mail).

Fauzi Khawkji, the famous Syrian Arab leader in Palestine crossed the river Arden with some of his followers after suspending all the activities of the Arabs in Palestine.

ARAB LEADER IN IRAQ.

On the Palestine Trans-Jordania Frontier, when passing in the small hours of the morning with his men, Fauzi was welcomed by a band of Arabs with great enthusiasm. The Government of Palestine had ordered the arrest of Fauzi if he was still on the Palestine soil. But before the order could be carried through Fauzi managed to get out of the Palestine limits.

The Cabinet of Iraq which has been newly formed only two weeks back, has issued an order permitting the entry of Fauzi Khawkji into Iraq and pass through without any opposition or trouble.

KINGS' HONOUR TO BE VINDICATED

Fauzi, before leaving Palestine, issued a statement regarding the present situation in Palestine. He regarded the appeal issued by the Arab Kings and rulers about the Holy land of Palestine as sincerely expressed, and as such their honour should be vindicated. That could be done only by strictly adhering to the wishes contained in the appeal. The Palestine Arabs are proud to have done their duty up to the last moment and stood to their posts. He was leaving Palestine with the hope that the Arab Kings and rulers will not sacrifice their interests in bringing the present discussions to a conclusion.

The terms of the negotiations are being carefully examined and the demands of the Arabs, he hoped, will be conceded.

Failing to secure adequately fair protection of their interests Fauzi said he would make arrangements to defend the valuable cause of the Arabs against the Jews.

INDEPENDENCE TO SPANISH MOROCCO.

The Arab Sultan of Spanish Morocco has been officially informed by General Orghaz, the representative of General Franco of the Spanish Insurgents, that the Insurgent Government are pleased to grant full interior independence to all the Spanish (Arab) territories. The Sultan will be the head of all the affairs in the Government of those territories. The Insurgent forces will be stationed at some select places on the Frontier of the Spanish (Arab) Morocco and the French (Arab) Morocco.

This news has created a sensation in the French circles, who are afraid of the repurcussions in the French Arab territories in Morocco.

General Orghaz has been honoured by the Sultan of Spanish Morocco with a medal.

NAVAL BASES STRENGTHENED

The work of strengthening the Baharain naval bases, in the Persian Gulf, which programme was set out immediately the Italo-Abyssinian War broke out, is almost complete.

Additional warships of the British navy will be shortly arriving to join the present ones.

Sardar Mahomoud Khan, the Afghan War Minister, has arrived in Iraq from Turkey on his way back to Afghanistan. On arrival in Bagdad the Sardan was given a fitting reception.

While in Istanbul Sardar Mahomoud was the recipient of many receptions including the one from the civic authorities of Istanbul. Sardar Mahomoud also met the Ata Turk.

PREVENTION OF SMUGGLING COCAINE

The discussions between the Egyptian Government and Palestine authorities, says the "Al-Ahram", according to reliable information, are in progress regarding the prevention of smuggling of cocaine, heroin and allied goods and the mutual understanding between the two Governments for sending back to the respective places the political and criminal offenders, who might escape from either countries.

Under orders of the Iraq Government, two Police officers will be shortly proceeding to India for carrying on studies in advanced 'finger prints', in the police college of Calcutta. Some time back the Government it might be remembered, sent two Police officers for the same study.

TELEPHONE BETWEEN SYRIA AND IRAQ.

Discussions regarding the telephone link between Iraq and Syria are going on between the two Governments. Formerly Syria was connected with Iraq by 'phone through Palestine, at very high transmission charges. And now it is proposed to connect Syria with Iraq direct and avoid the heavy charges.

Walkover For Harijan Congressman

Unopposed Election In C. P. Constituency

DRUG, Nov. 21.

November 20 was the last day for filing the nomination papers for Scheduled Classes constituencies. Scrutiny was finished to-day and the Congress candidate Mahant Posco Das was the only candidate. His nomination having been found valid, he will be declared elected unopposed on Monday.—United Press.

FLAG REMOVED

All, In Wake Of Home Member's Statement In Council

PESHAWAR, Nov. 21.

Following the Governor's announcement suspending the ban on the Frontier Congress Party, the Congress flag has been flown over the Provincial Parliamentary Board office in Peshawar City.

A police party under a Sub-Inspector raided that office this afternoon and removed the flag under Section 17-A Criminal Law Amendment Act

This closely followed the Home Member's statement in the Council, this morning that the Khudai Khidmatgar organisation was not declared lawful.—A. P.

KHUDAI KHIDMATGARS STILL "UNLAWFUL"

Home Member Refuses To Lift Ban

PESHAWAR, Nov. 21.

In the course of his reply to a short notice question, asking for removal of disqualification for election purposes, on two Congress candidates, in view of the suspension of the ban on the Khudai Khidmatgar Organisation, the Home Member said: "That organisation is still unlawful and it has not been declared lawful."

He added that the Government were not prepared to review the orders disallowing Sardar Ramsingh of Bannu and Hakim Abdul Salam of Harvpur, from seeking election to the Provincial Assembly.—A. P.

FAIZPUR CONGRESS

C. P. (Marathi) Elects 20 Delegates

NAGPUR, Nov. 21.

Twenty delegates to the Faizpur Congress from C. P. (Marathi province have been elected which include Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, Mrs. Anusayabai Kale, Dr. N. B. Khare and Mr. E. S. Patwardhan. Ten of these delegates sitting as members of the new Nagpur P.C.C. have unanimously recommended Mr. Subas Chandra Bose for the presidentship of the Faizpur Congress to the All-India Congress Committee. Seth Jamnalal Bajaj could not attend the meeting owing to other engagements.—A. P.

BIHAR M.L.A. GETS CONGRESS TICKET

PATNA, Nov. 22.

Mr. Anugrahanarain Sinha, M.L.A., has received the All-India Congress Parliamentary Board's sanction for standing as a candidate to the Behar Legislative Assembly from Aurangabad General Constituency in Gaya district. —United Press.

PRESIDENT AT BAREILLY

Will Address U. P. Political Conference

BAREILLY, Nov. 21.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru arrived here this morning to address the U. P. Political conference commencing to-morrow and to attend a meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee.

Babu Purshotamdas Tandon unfurled the National Flag before a huge gathering of ladies, volunteers and Congressmen. He exhorted "the brave fighers for independence" to maintain the dignity and high ideal of the Congress flag.—A. P.

Karnatak Congress Committee

(From Our Correspondent).

DHARWAR, Nov. 21.

The annual meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee is called on December 6th at Ranebennar.

Sardar Vallabhbhai writes to Sjts. Gangadharrao and Hukkerikar to meet at Bombay, before the 25th and Sjt. Hukkerikar is going by the Belgaum morning train.

ROY WILL MEET JAWAHAR

Elected Delegate To Congress

DEHRA DUN, Nov. 21.

Mr. M. N. Roy left for Bareilly this evening. The Bombay labour leaders accompanied him. Mr. Roy will meet Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who is now in Bareilly in connection with the Political Conference.

Mr. Roy was enrolled as a Congress member to-day and has been elected a delegate to the Faizpur Congress from Dehra Dun.

Peasants' March To Faizpur

(From A Correspondent)

An emergency joint committee of the Executive Committee of Rahuri Taluka Kisan Sangh and Wadgaon Vibhay Kisan Sangh was held on 18th November 1936 at Rahuri under the Presidentship of Com. V. S. Takte and the following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

I. With a view to make the peasants march to Faizpur an unique success this meeting is of opinion that an enlarged "Faizpur Kisan March Committee should be formed consisting of the members of Executive Committee of both the Sanghs and also Kisan workers.

Com. Takte will be the President of this Joint Committee of both the Sanghs. Comrades. Indulal Yajnik. L. Pendse and Kulkarni will be the joint Secretaries of this Committee.

II. This meeting offers its heartfelt thanks to the Secretaries of the Provincial Rahuri Committee Kisan Workers. Kisan Workers of Poona for their sympathetic attitudes towards the march and agree with the arrangement they made at Poona. It also requests the Provincial Reception Committee to hold the first sitting at Belapur road and cordially invites them on behalf of the peasants of Ahmednagar District with a view to enhance the enthusiasm of the marching peasants.

III. This meeting elects the following two delegates on behalf of the Rahuri Sangh and two on behalf of Vadagon Sangh for the Faizpur session of the A. I K. C. Rauhri Sangh (1) G. S. Pawar. (2) V. J. Takte: Vadegaon (1) Kashinath Mehta. (2) V. M. Bhuskute.

IV. Resolved that a meeting of prominent Kisan workers should be held at Belapur Road on 23rd at 9 a.m. at Khilasis Bungalow to form Ahmednagar Distsrict Kisan Committee when Com. Indulal Yajnik is coming there from Bombay and a vigorous propaganda be made in Nagar District for making the Faizpur March a success.

SPANISH CONFLICT SEQUEL

Outbreak Of Another World War Likely

ALLAHABAD, (By Mail).

The Foreign Department of the Indian National Congress has issued the following Press note in connection with the Anti-War Day:—

"Old-fashioned history ascribes the last world war to the murder of the Austrian Crown Prince, the mad ambitions of the German Kaisar, the violation of Belgian neutrality and such like occasions which only bad thinking can confuse with the real causes. In a like spirit, the entry of the United States into the war on the side of the Allies is ascribed to the sinking of American ships by German submarines. It is now common knowledge that the heavy loans financed by American bankers to England and France forced the American Government to save the debtors of its nationals. Likewise, the real causes of the last War are to be found in the sharp clash of imperialist interests between Britain and Germany on the one hand and the crumbling empires of Austria and Russia on the other. There were other contributing causes in each of which it is easy to detect a genuine conflict of rival trade, industry and capital.

RIVAL IMPERIAL INTERESTS

To realise whether a new war is likely and what will lead to it, it is necessary to inquire if conflicts of rival imperialist interests are getting sharper. Recent events have made the Mediterranean Sea and Eastern Europe again (Berlin-Byzantine-Basra Railway) to endanger the communications of the British Empire. Fascist Italy and Germany are in the Mediterranean an equal threat to-day. The clash of rival imperialist interests both on sealine and the mainland of China has already occasioned wars, from which the rest of the world was insulted with considerable difficulty. There are several such centres of conflict in other parts of the world.

Where conflict of rival imperialist interests is putting one country against another; another type of conflict not so acutely present in the period before the last War is increasingly disrupting the unity of the nation and dividing it into warring camps. The war in Spain is an example of this conflict. Democracy and progress have to-day no meaning if they do not bestow increasing economic power on the masses and have, therefore, aroused the warlike hostility of the ruling castes, the financial, landed and army interests. In Spain this hospitality is on the surface and has resulted in inhuman barbarities. France is, however, not immune from it.

CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN

The progress of the Civil War in Spain has shown that this hostility between progress and reaction is likely both to hasten the outbreak of the world war and give it a character distinct from all previous wars. The Non-Intervention Committee is only a proof of the terrible anxiety of world's politicians to insulate the Spanish conflict. They have, however, not succeeded in hiding from the world the intensely sincere demonstrations of sympathy with the Spanish Government that the world's democratic and working class forces have made. The Fascist Powers are widely believed to have helped the Spanish rebels with money and munitions. The Spanish Delegate to the League of Nations rightly remarked that with the Civil War in Spain, the era of national wars had ended and the era of international wars had begun. The character of the next war will be difficult from the last. If the armies of different countries will be pitted against one another, so will be the mutually warring classes of the nations that are fast disrupting. Only the progress of the next war will determine how far it resolves into civil war.

The imperialist Powers and the ruling castes of the world are keenly alive to the dangers and conflicts that are ahead and are, therefore, making for war. Soviet Russia is another thorn in their side. They dread it very much that Russia should ever become the organising centre of their own working class and progressive populations and fight them in the event of a world war.

NEXT WAR AND COLONIAL PEOPLE

The movements for freedom among the Colonial peoples are to-day much stronger and more conscious than they were before the last war. They are gathering their strength and clarity, as each day passes. Imperialism might like to take time by the forelock and embark upon a war before it is too late. In any case, the next war will not find the Colonial peoples meekly submitting to Imperialist demands for men and money.

Resistance to war is growing everywhere. There is the international Peace Campaign which seeks to organise the widest possible world front for peace. There are Pacifists who will not fight a war in any event. Colonial peoples will stubbornly resist an imperialist war. Workers are being trained not to handle war-transport and peasants to refuse conscription."—United Press.

"Yogi" Office Raided And Books Seized

PATNA, Nov. 22.

The Special Branch C.I.D., assisted by the Kotwali police raided this morning the office of the "Yogi" a Hindi weekly and after a prolonged search seized some books.

No arrest was made.—United Press.

HERE IS THE

LUCKY WINNER!

Mr. P. J. PHILLIP, B.A.,

Of Trivandrum, South India,

WINS THE 1936

Chevrolet Master Sedan

IN THE

"WIN-A-CAR" Contest

The Official Solution was as follows:—

(1) The purchase of a motor car is a serious matter, it ties up an important portion of your capital. The average man does not have the time or the knowledge to make a safe choice. MANY WISE ONES FOLLOW. THE FIRST CHOICE OF MILLIONS OF EXPERIENCED BUYERS.

That is only one of the reasons why many more people buy Chevrolet than any other car in the World.

(2) The design of Chevrolet is the product of General Motors' Engineers —the greatest corps of Automotive experts in the World.

That is only one of the reasons why many more people buy Chevrolet than any other car in the World.

(3) The beauty and dignity of Chevrolet is outstanding when compared with any other low-priced car.

That is only one of the reasons why many more people buy Chevrolet than any other car in the World.

(4) "Six Cylinder Economy" means "Not so much money for petrol."

That is only one of the reasons why many more people buy Chevrolet than any other car in the World.

(5) Chevrolet Dealers—everywhere—are best equipped to service your car promptly, cheaply, and well.

That is only one of the reasons why many more people buy Chevrolet than any other car in the World.

Among the 3,300 entries received, Mr. Phillip's entry came nearest to the Solution established by the Judges, and accordingly he was declared the winner.

The Bombay Garage

CHOWPATTY, BOMBAY.

First Pathare Kshatriya Conference

The Secretaries Pathare Kshatriya Bombay Suburban and Thana districts Conference have issued the following statement for the members of the Pathare Kshatriya casts in the two Districts:—

The members of the Pathare Kshatriya caste residing in the Bombay Suburban District and Thana District have a glorious and inspiring past evidenced by their heroic deeds of Valour and self-sacrifice in the famous and fierce crusade of the World—The War of Bassein—fought in 1739 A.D. This is the first War in the world in which the Orietals defeated accidentals on land and on sea also.

The Pathare Kshatriyas under their Valiant Chief Gangaji, a Naik united the front and fought to the last under the Maratha Flag of Independence, Morarji Naik, the brother of Gangaji Naik and many members of the Pathare Kshatriya caste offered their lives in the name of Maharashtra Religion and Maharashtra Empire on the altar of the Goddess of Independence.

The members of the castes after serving the cause of Maharashtra Religion and Maharashtra Empire lapsed into a detrimental lethargy and lost almost all their former glory and Valour by concentrating on minor issues and ignoring the inspiring ideals of Gangaji Naik of Unity, Sacrifice and Service.

With the object of struggling to achieve the ideals of unity, sacrifice and service, of giving an enliving message of regeneration to the suffering members of the caste to alleviate the heart-rendering cry of hunger. It has been decided to hold a Conference of the members of the Pathare Kshatriya caste in Suburban and Thana Districts who have an interest in the two Districts. The Conference is an attempt to organise, unite and harmonise all the members of the caste and to find out ways and means that will elivate us in economic, cultural, social physical, educational, national and religious fields.

Invest *your* Savings

in a

BOMBAY MUTUAL POLICY!

Own a Bombay Mutual Policy and INCREASE your Savings! For, the Bombay Mutual is making astounding progress and pays handsome bonuses regularly. A Bombay Mutual policy is, therefore, a profitable investment. It encourages thrift, ensures the highest returns and offers utmost security. Consult a representative to-day.

THE

BOMBAY MUTUAL

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY Ltd.
Bombay Mutual Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Over 65 years of Approved Service

DR. DE JONGH'S

LIGHT BROWN

COD LIVER OIL

Man's Work no match for Nature's

EXPERIENCE is proving the hopelessness of trying to substitute synthetic productions for COD LIVER OIL.

Dr. DE JONGH in his world renowned treatise on Cod Liver Oil stated his conviction that it was not one but ALL THE CONSTITUENTS which contributed to its value in the treatment of many diseases. This opinion was formed many years before scientists had discovered the existence of VITAMINS, and shows that Dr. DE JONGH like other great men lived in advance of his time. COD LIVER OIL contains the Vitamins A and D in correct proportion with the other constituents, and proves itself to be NATURE'S FINEST CURE.

Dr. DE JONGH'S COD LIVER OIL is prepared from the finest Norwegian Oils by a process which cannot destroy the Vitamins, and has been recommended for over 80 years by the leading medical authorities in the treatment of CONSUMPTION, DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND CHEST, RHEUMATISM, ASTHMA, RICKETS and other INFANTILE complaints, and

ALL WASTING DISEASES

Dr. De Jongh's Cod Liver Oil is sold only in Imperial Half Pint and Pint Bottles bearing Dr. De Jongh's signature.
Beware of attempts to substitute fraudulent imitations.
Proprietors: Ansar, Harford & Co., Ltd., 182 Gray's Inn Rd., London, W.C.1

Selling Representatives
Messrs. KAPUR CHAND & BROS., 23, Princess Street, Bombay.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Kannada And Marathi

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is really strange that exception should be taken to accredited facts, and legitimate debts acknowledged by authorities on the subject should infuriate partisans of provincial outlook who are more carried away by their own insular propensities, than are convinced by any wealth of argument. Even a casual reading of "Viator's" reply to the "charges of debt" will convince anybody that he had not the necessary patience to go through the whole of my article "Kannada and its Future" and that he never cared to consider what the central argument was about, or what the article specifically aimed at. My standpoint in writing the article was quite the contrary of what my all too impatient friend attributes to me. My article published on the 31st October primarily concerned the past and the future of the Kannada language and contained certain suggestions towards what the writer conceived a proper development for its future. But "Viator" has totally misconstrued the whole trend of my argument.

Languages must borrow from and influence each other, when they exist side by side, and our learned friend would have saved himself much trouble if only he had gone through the last few lines of the second paragraph of my article a bit more carefully and conscientiously when I said that in the case of languages thriving simultaneously mutual influence is inevitable and that none can prevent their intermingling. My statement later on that to deprive a language of its neighbouring influences is to deprive it of a fresh energy with which it enriches itself, should have unmistakably shown in what sense the word "debt" in the title of my article was used. There is, therefore, no reason why "Viator" should be so keenly cut to the quick when it was said that Marathi borrowed, if he had only known, at everyone claiming to have any knowledge about the formation and development of languages must know, that languages must borrow from others if they are to live. There can therefore be no shame in admitting an acknowledged fact, and though "Viator" has the surprising generosity to admit the influence of foreign languages such as English, Arabic and Persian, he does not possess the candidness to admit the influence of an age-long neighbour.

The conflict of Kannada and Marathi and the question of this "debt" or influence have, claimed sufficient attention in Marathi literary circles, and have received exhaustive discussion in the "reputable Marathi press" when Mr. Rajpurohit wrote a series of articles in no less a journal than the Marathi "Kesari" itself. Mr. K. P. Kulkarni of Satara, whose position as an authority in Marathi research is hardly to questioned, has unequivocally admitted the influence when he lectured on the subject last year at Dharwar. Apart from the question of authorities there is the undeniable testimony of the language itself. The history of the Marathi language unmistakably shows in the course of its growth from Jnaneshwari to the present day that the Kannada words which abound in the former in their original recognisable form, have been either gradually dropping out or undergoing such vocal changes as to make them unrecognisable. This process of transfiguration is seen more clearly in Ramadasa than anywhere else. The presumption, in the question how Kanarese of Dravidian Origin could influence Marathi of Aryan derivation is therefore grossly mistaken. The question is too simple to require an answer.

It is neither my fault nor the fault of the scholar Mr. S. B. Josbi that "Viator" should not have even heard of the existence of such a person who has established not any "preposterous thesis" but has laboriously traced to the very roots the currents of the two languages which now mix and now separate, down from the very dawn of the Marathi language up to the present day. It is not now for the first time that this "amusing piece of scholarly research" has been exhibited but the publication of 'Kanmareyada Kannada' years ago should at least have waked in my friend his slumbering interests in the linguistic problems of the two languages when the book was reviewed, extensively discussed and widely appreciated in both the Marathi and the English papers. The "Bombay Chronicle" itself has reviewed the book at length and has praised the scholarly research of the author. His recent publication "A new approach to the Dravidian problem" at least will, if is hoped, once for all bring home to the mind of my learned friend the existence of such a scholar. I therefore, only say that the "reply to charges of debt" if any were needed should have been written after a perusal of the two books named above which clear the point beyond dispute.

I am called, a clannish individual; but if words can prove a man my article will certainly falsify the indictment. I have already explained how my standpoint has been misconstrued to argue out one's own narrow-minded prepossessions. My concluding remarks on the future course of the Kannada language and the lessons which the Marathi language to-day holds out should have convinced my friend about the kind of interest which I take in such discussions. Aiming as I did in my article to induce the Kannada speaking and writing population to consider the feasibility of emulating the freedom and fie- taken as to be attempting to widen the gulf and to tear asunder the—ties that bind the two sister languages which, though far removed in point of origin, have grown up in the same cradle, is a mystery which only people like "Viator" can solve. I assure my friend that there can be no mistake about my attitude in the matter. Readers of this journal are well aware of the point of view which I share with regard to this problem, when they have read what I wrote in this paper on the eve of the Kannada Sahitya Parishad at Bombay early in 1935.

It now remains only to examine certain statements made by my friend in connection with the centres of literary culture and the possibility of Kannada influence. Without confusing language with literature as he has done, it may be pointed out that when I say that Marathi in its origin shows a good many features of Kannada I do not for a moment believe that the present day Marathi literature borrows its stimulus from the Kannada. Kannada may have now receded far from the centres of Marathi culture but my learned friend cannot rewrite the history which amply shows that once the Kanarese influence covered and extended beyond the farthest centres of Marathi culture of to-day.

I have replied to all that could reasonably have expected a reply and I refuse to enter into any discussion regarding Konkani as it passes my comprehension how and why the Konkani and such linguistic integrity as it shows should have been irrelevantly thrust in this discussion.

Whether Kannadigas live on illusions and feed on the fond hopes of building a glorious future on the ruins of the lost Kingdom of Vijayanagar is a question which only Kannadigas have the authority to answer. It is with them ultimately that the future of their language rests. As for myself I should like to give to all who share my learned friend's mistaken views the assurance that to me both Kanarese and Marathi are the same; that they must mutually understand each other, and accept the best that it wherever found, irrespective of whether Kannada or Marathi should be the borrower. If we are to work sincerely for our respective languages, the proper course would be to study the best points in both and to inculcate them and not to attempt to create misunderstandings that must lead to ruinous prejudices. Coloured eyes can never see well and now is come a time when both Kanarese and Marathi have got to enrich themselves and carve for themselves a future not unworthy of their glorious traditions.—Yours, etc.

V. M. INAMDAR.

"Muslims And Assembly Elections"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—"Bahut shor sunte the
pahlu men dil ka"
"Jo chee a to ek Qatra-i-Khun
Nikla."

Should criticise Mr. Jinnah for the sort of candidates that have been put up for the Legislative Assembly on behalf of the Muslim League"? No, and for two reasons. Firstly, I never expected anything better and secondly, because he is helpless; he cannot and could not overrule the vested interests.

A few months ago a friend of mine approached me for advice, whether he should stand for election to the Bombay Legislative Assembly. I frankly told him never to think of it, unless he possessed 'Tins' in abundance and possessed "Tins" in abundance which will always carry the day (so far as the Muslim are concerned), unless the 'Electorate' is thoroughly educated and made to realise their duty by themselves and by their country.

What are the educated young men doing? Why do not they at once start an 'Electorates League?" Will my friend Mr. Chagla take the lead? I wonder.
—Yours, etc.,

AMUSED

II

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Muslim League's standing in these days has again come to its original point, that is, the unity, for which many of its stalwarts have been so long yearning; inspite of that, it is in the melting pot. It is, indeed a matter of very great regret that the Muslim League has many leaders, who are more for show and big talk than for acting in a straightforward manner in the interests of the entire Muslim community and insisting on carrying out objects and policy already laid down. The writter sincerely hopes that the Muslim community will recollect that "everything that glitters is not gold." It means that there are things, put in black and white, only for show and not for translating them into practice. The first impression of present happenings is that there is lack of leadership in the League and that is mainly responsible for the failure of the League in attaining its goal But, I look upon this situation in rather a sympathetic way. Mr. Jinnah, who has been, more than anyone else, anxious to unite the Muslims, belonging to different schools of thought, as it appears from some of his past speeches, has, instead, united a handful of persons not a few of whom, for reasons best known to themselves, are trying to please him. It is, indeed, a matter of sorrow that those persons, in the name of the League desire the Muslim masses to be represented in the Legislatures by persons, not a few of whom have been "piping the tunes of their masters" in accordance with the circumstances and opportunities. Can we, therefore, not presume that these will be the persons, who, finding that the Muslim party is in minority, in the Legislatures, will betray Muslim interests? As Muslims, may we not know, in what manner, will the Muslim interests in the Legislatures be looked after, in case, the persons of above qualifications are to be elected? Are we to hope that the League is merely formed with a view to supporting the candidature of persons, who would otherwise have found their elections to the legislatures impossible? It is an open secret as to what their qualifications and merits are. Hence, the undersigned once more, desires to draw the attention of the masses in general and Mr. Jinnah in particular to the wise saying "Think before you leap."—Yours, etc.,

M. S. KARI.

III.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May I crave the hospitality of your columns for expressing the views of a disinterested spectator of the work of the Bombay branch of Muslim League.

It is a fact recognised on all hands that the Indian Muslims, as a community are slow to the pressure of reform. Of late, however, signs are not wanting that they have shaken off their age-long sloth to which they were a prey, and are trying to follow in the footsteps of the more advanced elements in the country.

If this progressive spirit is not visible in many parts of India, it can be safely asserted that signs of retrogression at least, are not visible, and genuine efforts are being made to get along with the times.

In the Bombay Provincial Muslim League selection, the deplorable spirit which was prominent 50 years back has, however, taken re-birth, and the woeful spectacle of ignoring merit, and considerations of favouritism and party feeling to the detriment of general welfare is being given free play, under the plea that the League has to be kept up. Respected and tried leaders are being ignored and their place is being filled by immature and inexperienced men. Men who have given a life-time to the service of the country are being replaced by worthies who are unfamiliar with the elements of public life and procedure. It passes the wit of man to imagine them being able to hold their own, or safeguarding the Muslim interests with the stalwarts of the Congress. Men like Mr. Mahomed Mitha, Mr. Alla Bux and Mr. Kiledar can hardly be expected to shine in the August halls of the Council and the Assembly.

The Muslim League in its wisdom has decreed these worthies to represent Muslim voters for a period of not less than five years to protect the Muslim interests. Even if these worthies change their creed and policy which is very doubtful it will be a question whether they can really do anything when they are so insufficiently equipped. To what extent the leaders desire the Muslim public to tolerate this spectacle. The best thing is to leave the electorates free to choose the deserving persons, if nothing better can be done.—Yours etc.

A. FAZULBHOY,
Apollo Bunder.

A Warning

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have received reports that some person who is an utter stranger to me moves from place to place and represents to people that he is my son. He goes and stays with people under this false pretence and trys to get money from them. As I have received several reports of it I desire to make it known to the people and request them to hand him over to the police.—Yours etc.

GOVINDLAL SHIVLAL MOTILAL,
Shri Sadan.
15, Land's End Road, Bombay.

A Query

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir.—Will any one, of your numerous readers please let me know the addresses of institutions or individuals who send pilgrims to Mecca giving all expenses to intending pilgrims as such philanthropic gentlemen are numerous in Bombay. Kanwar Muzaffar Ali Khan, Mundawar House, Alwar State, Rajputana.—Yours, etc.

MUZAFFAR ALI KHAN,
Mundawar House, Alwar State.
October 4.

Poppy Day Collection

The following donations to the ex-Servicemen's Association have been received:—

Bapanshs M. Chamarbaugwala Rs. 50; Burmah Shell Oil Storage and Dist. Co. of India, Ltd. Rs. 250; H.H. The Maharaja Saheb of Morvi Rs. 100; Annonymous Rs. 10; Mr. Justice Beelee Rs. 25; Rotary Club Rs. 122-7; The President, Regimental Institutes, 2nd Bn. The Durham Light Infantry Rs. 132; Rev. A. J. N. Seaman Rs. 292-8 being the proceeds of the Armistice Day Service Collection at the Afghan Memorial Church; Rev. D. R. Athavle Rs. 36; Commander P. A. Kare Rs. 12-12.

FREE JOY RIDE in AEROPLANE

The Managing Agents of the Sentinel Assurance Co., Ltd., Fort Bombay, have the pleasure of announcing the following numbers regarding the Aerial Publicity pamphlets of the VANGUARD PUBLICITY BUREAU, FORT BOMBAY entitling the holders of such of these numbers to a free joy ride in Aeroplane. Nos. 1521, 3243, 5626, 7852, 9945, 11378, 13494, 15879, 17217, 19310.

Those who possess any of these numbered pamphlets should apply before 1st December at the office of the VANGUARD PUBLICITY BUREAU EAST AND WEST BUILDING, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

They will also get a Lion's Toffy box free of charge at Messrs. J. L. Khandwala and Co. and a ten per cent. discount for the purchase of Metro Radio at International Trading Corporation, Lamington Road, Bombay.

1937 SUMMER

A Great opportunity for BUSINESS or PLEASURE. Visit JAPAN and FAR EAST.

and WITNESS

Pan Pacific Peace **EXHIBITION** at Nagoya, Japan.
Travel in the LUXURY LINER of N. Y. K. with comfort and Economy.
Leave Bombay:——16th of April } Per S.S. ANYO MARU.
Arrive Bombay:——30th of June }
ALL EXPENSE inclusive fare of the conducted tour.
FIRST CLASS (DE LUXE) ..... RS. 1,495.
SECOND CLASS (DE LUXE) ..... RS. 995.
Special arrangement for Orthodox Hindus.
For full particulars, apply:——
N. I. T. CORPORATION, (Travel Bureau);
Telegram: NITCOR, Agra. 34, Civil Lines, AGRA.

Safely Rely on

AMRUTANJAN BALM

For the Cure of Colds, Cough, Headaches, Rheumatism, Swellings and all other kinds of Aches and Pains.

AMRUTANJAN DEPOTS
BOMBAY AND MADRAS

THE BOMBAY PROVIDENT & G. A. Co., Ltd., 340A, Girgaum Road, BOMBAY, 2.

The Safest And Cheapest Office for Life Insurance for the Middle & Poor classes.
NO MEDICAL EXAMINATION
Monthly Premium: Re. 2, 1 & Annas Eight.

WANTED AGENTS ON LIBERAL TERMS.

Asthma Germs Killed in 3 Minutes

Choking, rasping, wheezing Asthma and bronchitis poison your systems, ruin your health and weaken your heart. Dr. Nixon's Mendaco, the prescription of an American physician, starts killing Asthma Germs in 3 minutes, purifies the blood and builds new vitality so that you can sleep soundly all night, eat anything and enjoy life. Dr. Nixon's Mendaco is so successful that it is guaranteed to give you free, easy breathing in 24 hours and to completely stop your Asthma in 8 days or money back on return of empty package. Get Dr. Nixon's Mendaco from your chemist. The guarantee protects you. Obtainable at all leading chemists and druggists—Rs. 2/8 for small size bottle, Rs. 4/- for large size bottle.

Latest Facts from Science, Mechanics and Invention

Why Children Have More Vivid Dreams Than Adults

Science Throws New Light on the Mystery of the Mental Images That Fill the Brain During Sleep

DREAMS have always been of enthralling interest to mankind. From the most primitive times the person who could interpret dreams has been regarded with awe and reverence, for, to the ordinary individual they were meaningless. It is only within very recent years that any serious attempt has been made to study dreams dispassionately and scientifically, only, indeed, since psychology parted company from its old bedfellows, logic and philosophy, and joined the ranks of the experimental sciences.

Psychologists have learned from their study of dreams that children dream more vividly than older folk. The prominent psychologist, Miss Florence Macdonald, has found more new and interesting facts concerning dreams of childhood. Take the type of dream of the little girl pictured in the accompanying illustration, for example.

She said that she was lost in a great forest and that she met a band of robbers who stole her new doll and her purse, in which was a bright new coin. They tied her to a tree and she was very frightened. A fierce dragon came out of its cave, lashing its tail, and the robbers tried to run away, but the dragon chased them and ate them up. Just as the dragon was going to eat her up, too, it was attacked by a monster even more terrifying. Then her "boy-friend" clambered up the rocks and helped her down from the tree and they went off together to play, leaving the two frightful beasts to fight it out between them.

There were lots of rabbits running about and fairies. For tea they had ice cream and cakes. They went out and had moonbeam slides as all the fairies do, and soon afterwards went home to bed. The beds were made of moss with rose leaves for pillows and fern leaves for a cover. Just as she was going to sleep she woke up.

This type of dream is most common about the age of eight or nine years. One of its characteristic features is its inconsequential nature, its lack of any sense of cause and effect. The dreamer is not in the slightest bit surprised by the juxtaposition of incongruous events. In this respect it is closely allied to the phantasy play of the child of the same age. He can be a hunter and an engine-driver and an engine, and a lion and a soldier in the course of as many minutes.

In this dream, too, is seen the influence of the fairy story to a very marked degree. This is common in the dreams of children of this group and is on the whole pleasurable. In the early part of the dream the fear element entered in, which is not so common and suggests a certain timidity in the make-up of this particular child. It is the timid child who suffers most from nightmares. Then, too, this dream shows wish-fulfillment in the ice cream and cakes. It is rather more complicated in this element than the average dream of the eight-year-old child and this is a quality which belongs to the dreams of the sensitively imaginative.

From their experiments psychologists learn that dreams are the result of the escape of some of the repressed material from the unconscious into the conscious. In addition to this, there are in everyone certain instinctive elements which have become useless in the present state of civilisation, but which can be used while the censor or mental adjustment of waking hours is lulled by sleep. The investigation into the nature and meaning of dreams is not by any means scientifically complete, but the dream has assumed a real importance today for the study of mental processes, which it lacked through the ages when it was regarded merely as a mysterious phenomenon of no particular consequence.

There is as wide a gulf between the dreams of children and adults as there is between the phantasy of the child and the imagination of the adult. Imagination is the conscious adaptation of the past experience to a new situation. Phantasy is closely akin to imagination, but it differs from it in that it lacks the conscious element. The phantasy or daydream of the child is, therefore, hardly to be distinguished from the night dream.

Compensatory dreams bulk very largely in certain classes, notably in the blind, the deaf and the physically defective. The crippled child of poor parents dreams of being tall and beautiful and rich. The deaf child believes he can hear in his dreams, and the blind child that he can see. Fear dreams, too, bulk very largely in this type of child, very much more so than in the dreams of physically normal children of the same age groups. The fear of fire in particular seems to haunt blind children in their dreams.

It is interesting, too, that the content of the dreams of normal children is much richer and fuller than that of the more handicapped blind child who has not sufficient variety of experience to make his dreams really interesting. Blind children dream less than any other class. The dreams of the deaf, especially the girls, contain a large percentage of the bravery and adventure type, even greater than that of the normal boy of 10 to 12 years. This type of dream is practically unknown among the blind.

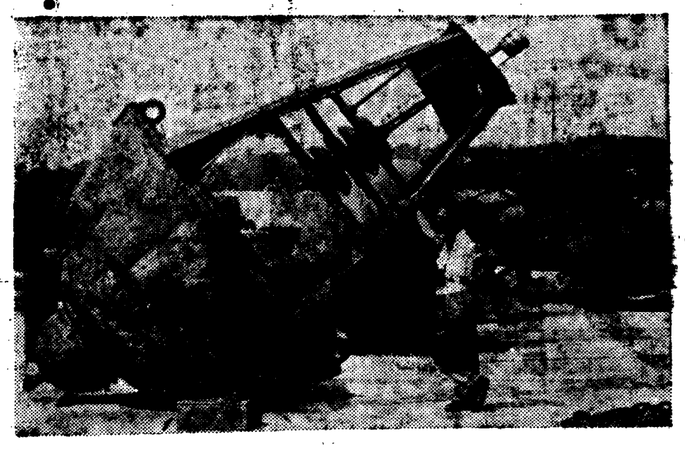
These facts about dreams are drawn to a considerable extent from C. W. Kimmins' interesting collections of "Children's Dreams." One thing emerges from his study of the subject—that children in good physical condition delight in dreaming. They look forward to their dreams and enjoy discussing them and recounting them. This may be because the child is customarily the center of the dream situation and this is seldom the case in real life. Again, the dream provides them with a counterpoise against the monotony of daily life, and this especially so in the case of poor and afflicted children. Happy homes, wealth, success, rich relations, beautiful presents; in other words, the elements which are lacking in their real lives are granted in their dreams.

In the very young children there is not any distinction in dreamland between the intelligent and the dull child, but as they grow older the bright child dreams more frequently, and the content of his dreaming is so much richer.

There is in the dream-life of the normal child a vast field of interesting research waiting to be done. It is remote from the study of the dreams of the neurotic to which most of the attention hitherto has been directed. A new survey of the subject is expected to yield valuable information about the mental processes of the ordinary child which would be of the utmost value to parents and teachers.

The Dream Face of a Contented and Peacefully Sleeping Child. The Position of the Body During Sleep Is Now Found Not to Be as Important as Once Supposed. Even Children Toss and Turn, According to Their Whims, While Asleep, Yet Slumber Peacefully. The Lower Part of the Illustration Pictures a Dream of Being Pursued by a Dragon, Which Children Often Have.

A New Buoy With Chimes



The Latest Model of the "Guide Post of the Sea" is a Buoy Equipped with Chimes. The Bells Are Arranged One Beneath the Other, and the Clappers, of Different Lengths, Strike the Bells Alternately as the Buoy Is Rocked by the Waves.

JUST as the motorist has plainly marked signs to guide him on land, the pilot, guiding his craft through strange waters, also has his guide posts of the sea. But while the motorists' guide appeals to one sense—that of sight—the pilots' guide appeals to either sight or hearing or both together.

Despite the common belief of landlubbers that all bell buoys which serve as "hearing guide posts" emit one note, it may give as many as four or five. This is the chime buoy, as differentiated from the ordinary bell buoy. The chimes are arranged one beneath the other much as an ordinary chimes which announces dinner in some homes. Clappers of different length are so arranged that one strikes each chime alternately as the buoy rocks in the sea. From the number of different tones, the pilot may accurately tell his position by his chart, even if the bell itself is in total darkness.

Fighting Forest Fungi with Fire

WHITE pine blister rust, a fungus disease which kills both the white and five-needled pine tree, is now successfully fought with fire.

The blister rust cannot spread directly from pine to pine, but passes an intermediate stage of development on currant and gooseberry bushes, explains the Scientific American. These bushes may be infected by spores traveling distances up to 200 miles, but, fortunately, pines can be infected only by the spores from these host bushes within a distance of a few hundred yards. To protect stands of pine from this menace is, therefore, relatively simple; it is necessary only to destroy such bushes in proximity to pine forests.

Chemicals were tried, but while the wild black currant could be killed in this manner, no chemical was ever discovered that would satisfactorily control the white-stemmed gooseberry.

The eradication of this species, found especially in the Coeur d'Alene and Kaniksu National Forests in North Idaho, proved quite a problem. This was solved by development of the bulldozer method of eradication. A blade was designed especially for brush removal to be attached to a bulldozer on a tractor. This blade is pushed into the ground just below the surface and, as the tractor moves forward, the brush is uprooted. Piled into windrows, this brush is burned after the danger of forest fire is passed. Cleaned areas are then sown to grass in order to inhibit the recurrence of the white-stemmed gooseberry bushes. Experience has shown, however, that there is very little tendency for these bushes to come back in the cleared area between the windrows. Any bushes which recur where the brush was burned can be readily pulled by hand.

Curious Diseases

CURIOUS diseases, which no longer exist, once plagued suffering humanity. Among such maladies was tarantism, which claimed thousands of victims during the Middle Ages. It was believed by many to result from the bite of a spider. A few hours after the bite "the patient is seized with great difficulty of breathing, a heavy anguish of heart, a prodigious sadness, his voice is sorrowful and querulous, his eyes disturbed." Often after the violent symptoms were over the patients were affected with a peculiar kind of melancholy, which continued until "by dancing or singing or change of air those violent impressions are quite extricated from the blood and the fluid of the nerves."

What this strange condition was no one even today seems quite certain.

Another disease which, according to the Journal of the American Medical Association, is now not recognized, at least by the same name, is the petechial fever of Italy. Those who were affected with this condition "lay upon their backs with an oppressed brain, blunted senses, delirious, with bloodshot eyes." Between the fourth and the seventh day of this illness, purple spots like flea bites broke out.

The Orchid as a Man's Flower

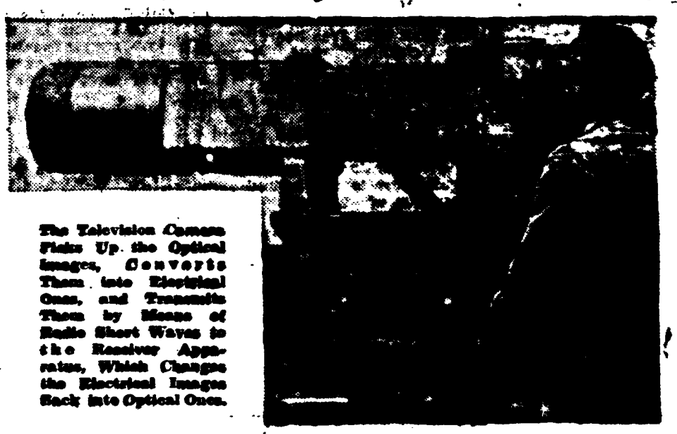
ORCHIDS may appeal more to men than to women. To many women, an orchid is a real decoration to wear, to be valued for the sentiment behind it, or for the distinction which it gives, but is not so truly likable a flower as some clean-cut compact flower such as a gardenia. To men, any sprawliness of the flower may be overlooked in view of its unique character, and its numberless variations of color and shape. It is perhaps more than a coincidence that recent articles on orchids are mostly in magazines read chiefly by men, the Industrial Bulletin of Arthur D. Little points out. Further, orchid-raisers tell of men who have been seen to visit their exhibitions nonchalantly, but women come back alone, later, to revel in the details of the individual plants and in the strange exotic atmosphere.

Orchids range through all the colors of the spectrum, and through a great variety of shapes and odors.

Orchids are of many types, ranging from the beautiful "lady's slippers" of the pine woods, which grow in the ground like other plants, to the most showy and flamboyant plants which grow epiphytically in the moist forests of the tropics, where they perch high in trees. These absorb their food mostly from the air by means of remarkable dangling roots. It is only selected, cultivated forms of the tropical orchids that are of interest commercially for their flowers.

Many orchids are odorless, those that are provided with scent may duplicate almost any other flower. On a fact-finding smelling tour through a large orchid house, odors of peony, rose, narcissus and jasmine were found to be conspicuous, but somehow none with the so-called "orchid" odor of the perfumes could be located

A Camera for Television



The Television Camera Picks Up the Optical Images, Converts Them into Electrical Ones, and Transmits Them by Means of Radio Short Waves to the Receiver Apparatus, Which Changes the Electrical Images Back into Optical Ones.

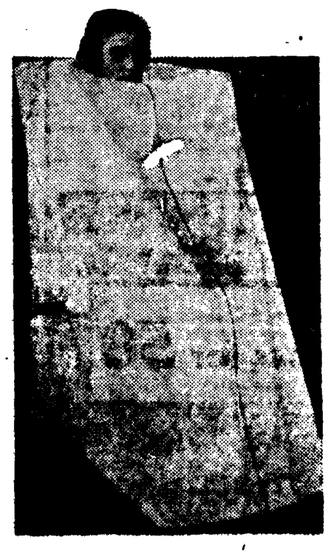
IF you were asked to guess the name of the big instrument shown in the accompanying illustration, the chances are that you would not hesitate in saying "a telescope." This device, however, is not designed for "star-gazers," but for use in television. It is a camera made for "picking up" directly outdoor events.

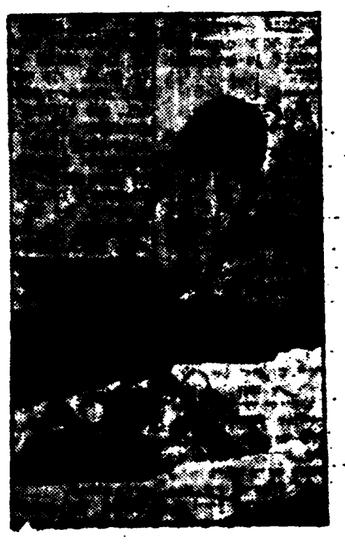
This television camera picks up the optical image, converts it into an electrical one which is transmitted by means of short waves to the radio listener. A television receiver is used to convert the electrical image back into an optical one and the trick of television is done.

When the scene to be photographed and broadcast by television is some distance from the camera, a telephoto lens of great size and power is placed directly in front of the lens of the camera. This brings the scene closer and in clearer detail for "putting it on the air."

Although this camera is an American invention, it received a much earlier and wider use by German television experimenters.

A Portable Steam Bath for the Home





Left: The Portable Steam Bath in Use. The Cover Is Equipped with Zippers and Can Be Opened from Both the Inside and the Outside. Right: The Bath Cover Removed, Showing the Chair with an Adjustable Cover Support, the Kettle and the Steam Distributor.

STEAM baths are now easily available to everyone, whether in his home, camp, cabin or even motor-car trailer. This luxury is made possible by inventive genius which cleverly combines a chair equipped with an adjustable metal support, a kettle, a steam-distributor, a duck fabric to form a hood and a rubber mat.

Where electricity is available the current is used for generating the steam, as one type of kettle is equipped with an electrical heating unit. When electric current is not to be had, the kettle is heated by other simple means, such as an alcohol or kerosene burner.

The kettle is filled with water into which a medicament is poured, if desirable, and placed directly under the chair, which is covered with canvas easily opened and closed from both the inside and the outside by a zipper arrangement.

The bather's head protrudes from an opening in the canvas cover which is fitted over an adjustable support.

The Rich Mango

THE mango is a rich, luscious fruit which holds in the tropics a position equivalent to that of the apple in the temperate zone. This fruit has been an important food in the tropics since the most ancient times. According to the Turkoman poet, Amir Khusrau, writing in the fourteenth century, the mango was the pride of the garden and the choicest fruit of Hindustan.

The mango tree is an evergreen with leaves that are often 10 to 12 inches long. The fruit grows on long pendulous stems and may range in size from that of a small plum to four or five pounds in weight.

In shape the mango may be long and slender, oval or round.

Analyses of the food value of the mango show a variable amount of sugar from 11 to 20 per cent on the variety, and stage of ripeness. Unripe mangoes are decidedly acid. Ripe mangoes contain a small percentage of minerals, and no starch.

VAPEX
WILL STOP THAT COLD
Breathe the Vapour

SEX
APPEAL
is very often nothing but a silky shave and here is its secret. Start by rubbing your beard well with a little
SUKESHA
(Trade Mark)
Oil. Then lather and shave as usual. You will get the smoothest shave of your life without any irritation. After shaving rub your beard with the same oil, to preserve the youthful freshness of your face.
KELVIN CHEMICAL CO., BOMBAY 4.

ECZEMA
Wet or dry, acute or chronic, whatever extensive and however long-standing. Cured radically and permanently in four weeks. Guaranteed cent per cent success. Price Rs. 2|- per pot. Four pots Rs 6|-. Postage extra.
KAMALA WORKS.
Panchpota, Bengal (B.C.)

RHEUMATISM
This famous 88 years old remedy gives such wonderful relief from pain that the proprietors of Eade's Pills rely entirely on SUCCESS for their profits. No matter how badly you have been suffering from rheumatism, rheumatic gout, gout, sciatica, or lumbago! Eade's Pills contain no-thi but pure vegetable remedies. Get the habit of taking an Eade's Pill every week-end. They are the finest regular medicine to take to keep you fit.
EADE'S PILLS
FROM ALL CHEMISTS.
REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.
Stockist: R. M. ZAVERY, Princess Street.

CHANDRIKA
SAHARA
SAHARA TRADE MARK GUARANTEED BLADE

DON'T BE A WRECK
HEALTH MEANS HAPPINESS
ACCEPT THIS GIFT OF HEALTH

If you are unfit and a wreck, you can't hide it from others. Men can "weigh you up." A woman knows by instinct if a man is a wreck, and lacking in that vital strength, which means manhood. She may marry a sickly and weakly man out of sympathy or pity, but she will not love him as she does a real man.

Now, you don't need to live the rest of your life as a wreck. Science has concentrated the essential Vitamins into Vitophenes, the latest Vitamin tonic tablets, to produce natural powers within you, to rebuild yourself as a man, with all manhood's strength and powers. With a fortnight's regular aid of Vitophenes, you will say "Good bye" to weakness and all allied ailments.

Thousands of Wrecks have been changed into real men by nature's gift of health—"Vitophenes" which develops the Nerves, builds the body, increases energy and vitality, restores manly strength, great power and endurance. A bottle of 50 red tablets of Vitophenes costs only Re. 1-12, from all Chemists of your town, or direct from
P. O. Box 24, BOMBAY.

ABYSSINIA NOT COMPLETELY CONQUERED YET

Brave Ethiopians Wage Guerilla Warfare Inspite Of Poison-Gas

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
DJIBOUTI, November 10.

I have read many reports about the Italians having conquered the Ethiopian territories, but those claims are mostly preposterous. The Italians have not yet been able to clear out the Harrar Province. The Abyssinians kept harassing them by daily attacks from June to the middle of October. They used to come down very near Dire Dawa and after killing and plundering went back. As it was the rainy season the Italians were unable to use any poison gas, but sent from 10 to 15 aeroplanes every day to go and bomb their hiding places. The Ethiopians ,however, had become experts and made such arrangements that the Italians had to waste a lot of their bombs and return back. All the Ethiopians from the East had gone and joined this band.

There was another band of armed Ethiopians working round Chircher near a place called Hirna and a third band was operating between Meheso and Hawash. These 3 bands had made it difficult for the Italians to move about.

POISON GAS AGAIN

At last when the rainy season came to an end here, the Italians started using poison gas of the same kind with which the troops of the Emperor were annihilated in the north. But after the first day when these brave Italians returned back after killing hundreds of women, children, cows and donkeys the Ethiopians left Gara Mullata and went into Anniya forests. Now the aeroplanes are daily being sent there.

About the other side of Hawash river I have already written that they blew away some bridges exactly at a time when the Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs was visiting this Ethiopian territories. He was forced to go by aeroplane and returned in the same manner. The Railway Line has been temporarily repaired, and the blown bridges are being built by Italians, but far from hiding themselves there are hundreds of Ethiopian bands ready everywhere to attack where there are no aeroplanes and they go in hiding at once at the approach of these angels of death. The Italians are hard pressed to send hundreds of aeroplanes and thousands of troops from every side. Let them talk, Sidamo, Gore or anywhere else the Ethiopians are determined to keep on their guerilla tactics for some years.

FORCED MILITARY SERVICE

The Italians are forcing all kinds of races in Ethiopia into military service. They accept no refusals and ask the chiefs of the tribes to bring 100 men from each landlord. They are also recruiting thousands of Ethiopians many of whom run away with their rifles as soon as they learn parade and are sent out. Somalis Issa and Gurgura are kept on every bridge of the Railway to guard the line. But with the exception of some 30 to 50 thousand armed Ethiopians who are harassing the Italians in mountain ranges, Harrar Province is clear of these Ethiopians. But the tribesmen are getting wiser every day and they have stopped bringing cattle, goats and sheep for sale to Dire Dawa, because as soon as these tribesmen come the Italian soldiers just take away all their animals and pay them what they like. Living has become very dear in Dire Dawa and Harrar Province. Where a man could easily live on 1 dollar per day with his family, 5 dollars are hardly sufficient now. The Italians are also forcibly keeping down the price of dollar. Five lire is the price fixed for one dollar although in Djibouti silver dollar is worth 12 lire.

In my next article I shall explain the troubles that the Indians receive from the hands of Italians in Dire Dawa.

WAY TO RESTORE PROSPERITY IN INDIAN RLYS.

(Continued from page 16)

wood's line between King's Cross and Newcastle, which provides travel at a speed which is world famous coupled with comfort for passengers that is unsurpassed.

I do not, of course, suggest that conditions in India have reached a stage at which the running of such a train would be feasible. But I think we may learn a lesson from it. I gather that this wonderful train has more than justified its existence and I noticed in the paper a few days ago that it is to be extended to Edinburgh. Is it not an outstanding example of what imagination and enterprise conceived during a period of bad years can do to attract the passenger? It is the duty of all railway administrations to ascertain what the public want and to do their utmost to provide it; more especially now that other forms of transport are rising up in competition. Services both for passengers and freight must be speeded up and passenger amenities must be improved especially those provided for the humblest class of traveller who forms the bulk of India's travelling public.

AMENITIES FOR TRAVELLERS.

As regards this last point I have been gratified to learn that active steps are in progress to improve the standard design of our third class carriages. Again I understand that the possibility of introducing air conditioning for certain trains is now being closely examined. In another direction exhaustive experiments are, I gather, being undertaken to ascertain whether faster and heavier trains cannot be run over our existing track and bridges and if those experiments prove successful they should result in great economies in renewal expenditure. I feel sure that the progressive activities which I have mentioned are but a few of those which are now engaging the attention of our railway administrators during this difficult period through which railways are passing in India. I can only urge you to redouble your efforts and once again to prove that the principal lesson to be learnt of adversity is inspiration to better things.—A. P.

Pir Pagaro's Release Imminent

KARACHI, Nov. 21.

The Associated Press reliably understands that Pir Pagaro , will be released from Midnapur jail next week, 25th being stated as the probable date. The Pir, is understood, will spend three days in Calcutta and will arrive at Sukkur by special train accompanied by 50 of his kaliphas or lieutenants.

Subscriptions exceeding Rs. two lakhs, it is believed, have been collected by his followers, particularly in view of the fact that the Pir proposes to undertake haj pilgrimage before the year end.—A. P.

Viceroy's Representatives At Bangalore

BANGALORE, Nov. 21.

Mr. A. C. Lothian and his colleagues, the Viceroy's Representatives, who are visiting the South Indian States, to discuss and elucidate questions of Federation, arrived in Bangalore this morning from Hyderabad.

They were met at the station by the first member of the Mysore Executive Council, the Chief Secretary and other officials of the State. The Dewan and other officers met the representatives later in the afternoon at Kumara Park.

The plenary meeting will be held on Sunday morning.

It is expected that the Viceroy's Representatives will visit Mysore before leaving the State on November 24.—A.P.

A CANARA APPEAL

The Canara High School, Mangalore is one of the largest High Schools in the Province of Madras with about 1,000 pupils of all communities. Started in 1891, it is fast approaching its fiftieth year.

The Management now propose to erect a temple of Sree Krishna on the School grounds, where all communities may pray.

The management have now nearly five thousand rupees collected for the purpose and have to raise another five thousand in order to complete the Temple. The foundation stone was laid by Mahatma Gandhi on the 25th February 1934

The following list of donors in Bombay for the Mandir:—

In memorium B. Anusuya Bai by her father Bekal Rama Rao—Rs. 525; Kasturikar Brothers—Rs. 250; Dr. A. P. Pai Rs. 125; In memorium Bola Madhav Rao by Bola Krishna Kamath—Rs. 105-5; in memorium P. Raghunath Shetty, by a relation—Rs. 105; Muraleedhara Vitoba Shenoy—Rs. 105; R. G. Maliya-R. D. Kamath, K. Devidas Baliga, and in memorium Tonse Govind Pai by P. A. Pai Bros.—101 each; P. V. Rao Rs. 51; M. V. Nayak and K. B. Rao. Rs. 50 each; G. K. Rao Dr. A. V. Baliga, Dr. U. A. Rao, N. A. Kamath, R. A. Senai, V. Baglodi Dr. M. V. Hegde, R. K. Prabhu, K. Narasimha Kamath, Rs. 25 each; other collections—Rs. 37-7-6. To-K. N. Gaitonde—Rs. 10-4; and tal Rs. 2 043-0-6.

All contributions, however small, will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Committee. Remittances can be made to the Canara Bank Ltd., to the account of Sree Krishna Mandir, Canara High School, Mangalore.

Help Madras Muslim Orphanage

The Hon. Secretary of the Muslim Orphanage, Madras, makes an appeal for funds, as under:—

The Muslim Orphanage Madras, is providing destitute Muslim boys and girls with free boarding, lodging, clothing and education. Thirty-one boys attend the various high school classes.

For the benefit of the younger inmates an Electric School upto first form is conducted within the Orphanage premises. It is staffed by seven trained teachers. The Headmaster is a retired Deputy Inspector of Schools. The Inspecting Officers of the Education Department have spoken highly of the standard of education imparted to the boys at this school.

The girl inmates who are housed in a separate building are also taught by trained and efficient mistresses, and are directly associated with the work connected with their home and they take a close interest in all the details of work.

The Anjuman-e-Himayath-e-Islam, Madras, has been conducting this institution for a long time. Formerly there were only a few inmates, and at present there are 225 boys and 25 girls, but the income has not kept pace with the expenditure.

Therefore the management is unable to make both ends meet. If public support is not forthcoming in a substantial measure the Orphanage will be constrained to turn out of doors a large number of inmates. Unless the resources of the Orphanage are strengthened materially it cannot be expected to maintain the present strength. I therefore earnestly appeal to the charitably disposed members of the public to help the institution liberally."

Arrangements For Poona Industrial Exhibition

POONA, Nov. 19.

The Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona is going to undertake an economic survey in connection with the forthcoming Exhibition in 1937.

With a view to encourage new manufacture, the Board of Trustees of the Museum is collecting and showing a number of samples of toys and mechanical appliances etc., and twelve cash prizes each worth Rs. 25 are going to be awarded to those who would imitate these models successfully.

The Glass Manufacturer's Association Ogale-Wadi Aundh State (Dist. Satara) has undertaken to stage an exhibit on ceramics and an appeal has been issued by the Secretary to all glassware manufacturers in India for their samples and special exhibits.

The arrangement of a Fine Arts Section and an entertainment section on a large scale are also under contemplation. The Drawing Teacher's Association, Poona has undertaken to organize the Fine Arts Section.

A large Museum Section for the display of trade samples and other stray manufactures grouped under various classes under the management of the Exhibition Committee, for the benefit of absent exhibitors and others, is being organized.

The Government of Bombay 's patronizing and helping the cause of the Exhibition, and they have by a special communication addressed to all Provincial Governments, drawn their attention to this event.

"I AM IN INDIA"

Dream Of American Author Fulfilled

SANTINIKETAN, (By Mail.)

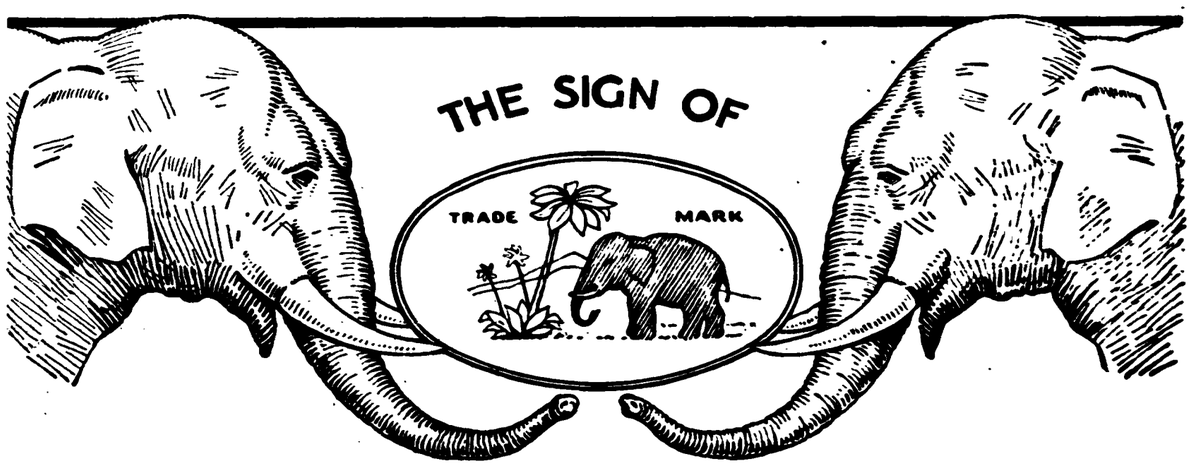
Prof. Martha Pick of Indiana, U.S.A., who is on a world tour for studying educational institutions in different countries, came here for meeting the poet and visiting his Ashram in the course of her itinerary in India. A teacher and a writer herself, she has always been deeply interested in India. On the eve of leaving for Benares, she expressed her impressions in the following words:—

DREAM CAME TRUE.

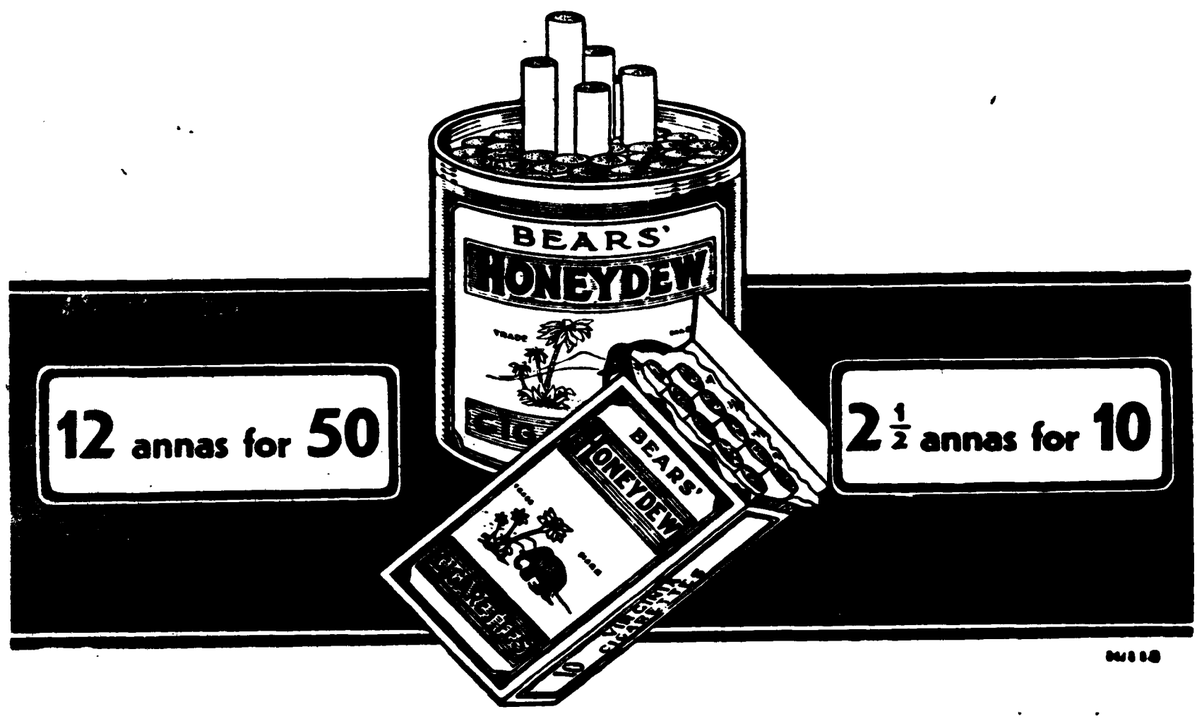
"A beautiful dream and fervent wish of half a century have been fulfilled. I am in India! One short month is allotted to me in this land whose very name conjures up in western minds all the glories of nature, art, and spirit. During my first week's stay, two great experiences have been granted to me; a sunrise seen from the Tiger Hill when the mighty Himalayas graciously unveiled their eternal shows, and short visit to Rabindranath Tagore whose dear countenance I had longed to see once more. Thus it has been given to me near to the natural and spiritual heights revealed to men, and the inspiration, I pray, may last during my life-time.

I regret that the school at Shantiniketan is not in session at present but I met several of the students and was much charmed by their looks and manners. As one who is teaching in a co-educational Quaker College in the United States, I am happy to find that the same ideals inspire both institutions, and that we use much of the same technique to arrive at goal. As one born in sight of the snow-capped Austrian Alps, I felt no stranger in face of the grander Himalayas while the enchanting plain round Santiniketan reminds me of the previous plain of Hungary. Dr. Rabindranath Tagore's works are known and beloved by the west probably as much as by the East. So a new and glad revelation of the unity of the universe invades my being and makes me feel at home here already.—United Press.

Wise smokers look for the Elephant



BEARS' QUALITY CIGARETTES



SOVIET'S SOLIDARITY WITH SPAIN

Scathing Indictment Of Non-Intervention Agreement

By: ABDUL AZIZ AZAD)

MOSCOW, Oct. 25.

As the civil war between the Spanish republicans and the Fascist insurgents grows more bitter and intense and now that with the march on Madrid it is assuming serious proportions, Soviet public and press opnion and reaction has become more and more pronounced. In my last letter I reported the note on behalf of the Soviet Government which had been handed by Kagan, Soviet Charge d'Affaires in London, to Lord Plymouth, Chairman of the International Committee on Non-intervention in Spain, in which the USSR pointed out that non-intervention had actually become intervention and that the lawful Spanish Government was being blocked while the insurgents were receiving arms and ammunition through Portugal, Italy and Germany. The note called for a stop-page to this procedure and suggested that Portuguese ports be patrolled by British or French ships, or both, to ensure that no further supplies were smuggled through to the Fascists.

In answer to the Soviet note, Lord Plymouth declared that he saw no reason for convening the committee meeting as requested by the USSR since no further violations of the agreement had been cited, while at the same time the Portuguese Government had not answered to the charges brought against her.

IZVESTIA'S COMMENTS

Needless to say, Soviet Press comments on this statement of Lord Plymouth were very pointed and sarcastic. "Izvestia", the organ of the Soviet Government did not hesitate to call the work of the committee a comedy and said in connection with this that no doubt 'the procedure of the committee, formed to apply the non-intervention agreement, makes the work of the committee dependent upon the violators of the agreement."

Further, the newspaper pointed out that the action of the British and French Governments in the development of Spanish events showed that "the British and French bourgeoisie are ready to sacrifice the major national interests to their class interests," referring to the fact that France would find herself encircled on three sides with Fascist Powers should Spain fall prey to the Fascist insurgents and their allies —Italy, Germany and Portugal,— while Great Britain's Position in the Mediterranean would be still more seriously shaken.

The paper concluded its remarks with the statement: "The participants of the committee must give a clear reply to this declaration (the Soviet note). Otherwise the whole world will draw the conclusion that their evasion of a reply only serves as a cover for help to the insurgents. The whole world will also draw the other conclusion that the Government has, in fact ceased to exist, and that, as is demanded in resolutions of dozens and hundreds of meetings of toilers in the USSR, the Spanish Government must be given the right to acquire arms in order to defend the Spanish people from the insurgent generals and Fascist interventionists."

MAISKY'S STATEMENT

The world did not have to wait long for further Soviet reply and action. At the meeting of the committee for non-intervention in Spain, M. Maisky, Soviet Ambassador to Great Britain, made a statement to Lord Plymouth, in which he reiterated statements made previously by the Soviet Government and then went on to say:

"The attempts of the representative of the Soviet Government to put an end to the practice of violation of the agreement have not found support in the committee. The last proposal of the Soviet representative for control of the ports of Portugal, which country is the principal base of supply for the insurgents, also failed to meet with sympathy and has not even been entered on the agenda of to-day's meeting of the committee. Thus the agreement has been converted into a mere scrap of paper. It has actually ceased to exist."

He continued: "Having no desire to remain in the position of people involuntarily aiding an unjust cause, the Government of the Soviet Union sees only one way out of the present situation: to return to the Government of Spain the rights and opportunities of purchasing arms outside Spain, which rights and opportunities are at present enjoyed by all governments of the world, and to allow the signatories of the agreement to sell or not to sell arms to Spain."

In conclusion, he said: "In any event the Soviet Government, being unwilling further to bear the responsibility for the present situation, which is clearly unfair to the lawful Spanish Government and to the Spanish people, is obliged to declare now that in accordance with its statement of October 7, it can no longer hold itself bound by the non-intervention agreement in a greater measure than any of the other signatories to this agreement."

POPULAR SYMPATHY

Meanwhile, hundreds of meetings of Soviet workers continue to call for a stop to Fascist violations of the agreement and to support the Soviet Government's stand on these violations. Millions of roubles are being contributed for shiploads of food and clothing which leave every few days for battle-torn heroic Spain.

Although the Soviet Government has faithfully observed the articles of the non-intervention agreement, it is very clear that her sympathy is towards the brave Spanish people who are looked upon here as the "fighters against international Fascism and reaction." Long queues stand outside the cinema house showing newsreel pictures of the Spanish Civil War, and recently a gigantic chorus of 90,000 people sang songs which were transmitted by radio direct to Spain as a symbol of Soviet solidarity with Spain. Many books have come out describing Spanish events, the proceeds of the sale of which go to the funds for Spanish relief.

SOVIET STREET COMMITTEES

One hears of many forms of social-mindedness in the Soviet Union, and the world at large is by now quite familiar with the various forms of social competition such as the shock-bridges, "Socialist competition," and now the Stakhanov method, which have been developed and put into wide usage in the USSR by the workers in order to build up the country, to improve its culture, etc. But here's a new form of public-spirit: Street Committees. They are voluntary organisations of citizens who are interested in helping their city Soviets, and their work ranges from supervising street repairs to arranging outings of the residents of their immediate vicinity, dwellings or neighbourhood.

The city of Gorlovka in the Donbas, from which Stakhanov and his movement comes, was the birth-place of the street committees organization. In the three years that it has been in existance, 19,000 committees in 912 Soviet cities have been formed. Typical of the work of such committees is the report of a chairman of a committee serving 765 persons living in 61 houses. The report mentions the planting of 300 trees, painting roofs, repairing streets and organizing a new playground. Strict check is kept on the condition of court-yards, streets and dwellings. In addition, excursions to museums and places of interest, outings, and literary evenings have been organised.

WAKE UP YOUR LIVER BILE— WITHOUT CALOMEL

And You'll Jump Out of Bed Feeling You Could Push a Bus Over

The liver should pour out two pints of liquid bile into your bowels daily. If this bile is not flowing freely your food doesn't digest. It just decays in the bowels. Gas bloats up your stomach. You get constipated. Your whole system is poisoned and you feel sour, sunk and the world looks punk.

Salts, fizzy drinks, palatable laxatives and harsh purgatives are makeshifts. A mere bowel movement doesn't get at the cause. It takes the famous, sure acting Carter's Little Liver Pills to get those two pints of bile flowing freely and make you feel "up and up". Harmless, gentle, yet amazing in making bile flow freely. Ask for Carter's Little Liver Pills. Look for the name Carter's on the red package. Price: As. 10.

for smart occasions...

LE NOUVEAU

GARDENIA

The ever-popular fragrance of Gardenia achieves its highest distinction in this new presentation by Coty. Extracted from choice flowers specially grown in the beautiful and sunny gardens of the West, it possesses that true quality which has made all other Coty perfumes so famous the world over—

Also in Face Powder, Foundation Cream, Talcum Powder, Hair Lotion, Brilliantine.

Coty

FACE POWDER — Beautifies without clogging the pores. Also in pressed form for the handbag.

FOUNDATION CREAM — The perfect base for your face powder. Light, smooth and delightfully fragrant.

TALC POWDER — A daily necessity, cool, fragrant, and refreshing. A relief to prickly heat.

On sale at the leading Shops

Sole Agents for India: M. G. Shahani & Co., Karachi.

W. RIHR HEMORRHOIDAL Ointment

A few applications —and complete relief.

A few applications of W. RIHR'S HEMORRHOIDAL OINTMENT relieves itching, bleeding, hemorrhoids, and all the other accompaniments of piles. A large tube, complete with a cannula, is obtainable for RS. 1-12. Get one today—W. RIHR'S OINTMENT never fails!

Manufactured by WOLTZLIN & RIHR ZEIL, Germany.

Hemorrhoidal Ointment

STOCKISTS:— LAXMIDAS DAHYABHAI & Co. CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS, 6, Princess Street, BOMBAY.

BRITISH WORKERS' SUPPORT TO INDIAN FREEDOM MOVEMENT

Sir Stafford Cripps' Tribute To Jawaharlal And Congress Workers

(From Our Correspondent).

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 22.

"We in England will do all we can to bring pressure to bear upon our Government to stop misuse of the governmental power in India during elections. But I fear so long as capitalism and imperialism is in control, these efforts will meet with very little success," says Sir Stafford Cripps, in a message to India given through Dr. Kailashnath Katju, Chairman of the Allahabad Municipal Board, who returned from England. 'In the world struggle to-day' says Sir Stafford "a class which wields economic power by virtue of its ownership of all means of production, will use that power to further its political aims and maintain its domination. Peasants and workers have to conduct their own part in the political battle without wealth and all in advantages of wealth. Their strength must be in their solidarity and unity of purpose under bold leadership."

Sir S. Cripps pays great tribute to the vision, courage and self-sacrifice of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru and other Congress leaders of India. Behind these leaders, he hopes India will rally in common purpose of their own emancipation to terminate their age-long serfdom to capitalism and imperialism.

He further says workers of Great Britain have no greater desire than to see India win its freedom.

MAHASABHAITES FAIL MOONJE!

NAGPUR, Nov. 21.

Dr. Moonje's efforts to rally the Hindu Sabhaites and other anti-Communal Award elements in C. P. (Marathi) under the Congress banner have failed.

It may be recalled that sometime back these elements appointed a committee to negotiate with the Congress and to-day that committee as also the previous resolution were dissolved in view of the fact that these elements could not agree on a common line of action.

The Hindu Sabhaites meet tomorrow to decide to contest the forthcoming elections on their own ticket.—United Press.

CONGRESS ELECTION CAMPAIGN AT DOHAD

(From A Correspondent.)

DOHAD, Nov. 21.

As the Congress Parliamentary Board has nominated Sjt. Laxmidas M. Shreekant, Sjt. Wamanrao S. Mukadam, and Sjt. Manekla M. Gandhi as the Congress candidates for the three seats from the Dohad—Jhalod and Godhara-Kalol Halol constituencies of the Panchmahals district for the Bombay Legislative Assembly a meeting of the Congress workers of the District was convened by the District Congress Committee to devise plans and programme for the ensuing elections in February.

The meeting recommended the District Congress Committee to appoint a Central District Board and Taluka Boards to carry on vigorous propaganda for the election and to collect necessary funds for the expenditure.

Immediately after the meeting of the workers a meeting of the District Congress Committee was held in which the above recommendations were accepted "in toto."

The Central Board appointed for the purpose has already launched the election campaign by holding a public meeting of the citizens of Dohad, the first meeting for the above purpose, wherein tried Congress workers exhorted the audience to keep the flag of the Congress flying.

BARODA Nov. 22.—The Gaekwar of Baroda is expected back here on November 24 from Europe. —United Press.

CANDIDATES FROM ASSAM

Sardar Patel Releases List Of Approved Names

BOMBAY, Nov. 22.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, President of the All-India Congress Parliamentary Committee, has released for publication the further approved list of candidates recommended by the Assam Provincial Congress Parliamentary Board, for the Assam Legislative Assembly:

From Surma Valley.—Sjt. Shibendrachandra Biswas (Habigunj North General Constituency); Sjt. Karunasindhu Roy (Sunamgunj General Constituency); Sjt. Harendranaravan Choudhury (Sylhet Sadar North General Constituency); Sjt. Khirodchandra Deb, B.L., (Karimgunj West General Constituency); Sjt. Rabindranath Aditya M.A., B.L., (Karimgunj East General Constituency); Sjt. Arunkumar Chanda, Bar-at-Law, (Silchar General Constituency); Radhanand Bhattacharjee (Habigunj South General Constituency); Sjt. Pareshlal Shome, Advocate, (South Sylhet East General Constituency); Sjt. Khitish Chandra Chakravarty (Surma Valley Indian Planting Constituency).

From Assam Valley.—Sjt. Ghanashyam Das, B.A., (Barpeta South General Constituency) and Sjt. Lambharam Kachari (Kamrup Tribal Constituency).—United Press.

Strange Phenomenon In Millionaire's Residence

Activities Of Unseen "Spirit"—Puzzle For Press Representatives

MYMENSINGH, (By Mail.)

Strange events are happening in the town residence of Mr. Nandalal Singh Roy, a millionaire of this town.

The following story was gathered from Mr. Mahesh Chandra Roy, B.L., pleader, son-in-law of Mr. Nandalal and from Mr. Kunjalal Singh Roy, eldest son of Mr. Nandalal:

On the day following the Durga Puja brickbats began to be thrown on the tin roofs of some of the houses from unseen quarters. Vigorous attempts were made to trace the source of this trouble, but nothing was discovered. Guards armed with guns were placed on the perimeter wall and several shots were fired to scare away the mischief-maker.

But the trouble did not cease.

One day all the windows and doors on the upper storey were properly bolted and the rooms were put under lock and key. Suddenly the people downstairs felt that all the doors had been opened by somebody. Going up they did not find any body, but noticed that the locked door had not been interfered with. The doors were again carefully closed and the same thing happened again. This was repeated three times. A betelnut tree in the inner apartment is some times shaken violently even when men are looking at it. It is some times felt that somebody is bathing near the water-tap. Some times sounds of scouring of metel utensils and thumping foot steps are heard. But on enquiry nothing can be found to explain this phenomenon. No man can be found to explain it.

To verify this strange phenomenon Press representatives waited for sometime in the house. Suddenly some brickbats were thrown as usual. Sometime after it was felt that somebody was running on the roof of the building, but there was nobody on the roof as a matter of fact.

It is said that the "spirit" does not become equally active every day. Its activity commences some time after evening and continued till mid-night.—United Press.

WRONG ESTIMATE OF ANNAVARI

Dohad Peasants' Protest To Mamlatdar

(From Our Correspondent.)

DOHAD, Nov. 21.

It is reliably understood that in the famine-stricken area of Dohad Taluq the local revenue authorities have estimated the crop annawari of the main crop of maize to the extent of five annas, that of sesamum to the extent of four annas and that of groundnuts to six annas in the villages of the worst affected parts of Dohad Taluq.

It is reported that the farmers have given applications to the Mamlatdar, Dohad, protesting against the wrong and misleading estimate of annawari of the main crops of maize groundnut and sesamum and declaring that all these main crops were nearly destroyed by the long drought continuing for a period of a month and a half. The farmers have further requested the Mamlatdar to open relief works in sufficient number to provide adequate labour to the famished Bhils.

HOW an exhausted man KEPT HIS JOB

Depression sets in

WIFE:- You must take nourishment, or you will not be fit to work.

HUSBAND:- I don't want to eat.

Optimism approaches

DOCTOR:- Give your husband Brand's Essence of Chicken; a palatable and appetising concentrate particularly helpful for patients who cannot take bulky foods.

WIFE:- I will give him some tonight and let you know the result.

Happiness Prevails

HUSBAND:- The doctor was right you know, I feel a new man. I do not even feel so depressed about business now.

WIFE:- You must continue with Brand's Essence and make a success of your business by keeping fit.

BRAND'S ESSENCE OF CHICKEN

(Untouched by hand - contains no preservatives) may be obtained in either a bottle or a tin from your dealer.

AGENTS FOR INDIA & BURMA:—GRAHAMS TRADING CO. (INDIA) LTD.

CALCUTTA. BOMBAY. KARACHI. RANGOON.

OVER 80 OF CALCUTTA DOCTORS RECOMMEND CHICKEN AS A RESTORATIVE

SHIPPING NEWS

Imports And Exports

ARRIVALS
Bombay, Nov. 21.

Killick Nixon and Coy's s.s. City of Christinia of 3031 Reg. tons Capt. G. V. Harris arrived from Manchester via Port Said and Suez in Ballast.

B.I.S.N. Coy's s.s. Vasna of 2026 Reg tons Capt. A. Tiller arrived from Basra via Khoramshahr, Abadan, Bushire and Karachi with passengers and general cargo.

LOADING
Bombay, Nov. 21.

The following steamers entered for loading on 21-11-36.

S.S. Homefield (M.M. & C.) for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta via Malabar Coast Ports.

S.S. Mantai Maru (O.S.K.) for China-Japan Ports via Penang and Singapore.

DEPARTURES
Bombay, Nov. 21.

Turner Morrison and Coy's s.s. Risaldar of 3092 Reg. tons Capt. W. J. William sailed for Calcutta in Water Ballast.

N. Y. Kaisha's s.s. Denmark Maru of 4266 Reg. tons Capt. S. Kojima sailed for Karachi in Ballast.

P. and O. S. N. Coy's s.s. Strathmore of 11144 Reg. tons Capt. R. Harrison sailed for Marseilles and London via Aden with passengers, local and same bottom cargo.

B.I.S.N. Coy's s.s. Gharinda of 3212 Reg. tons Capt. J. Drummond sailed for Karachi via Bhavnagar and Kathiawar Coast Ports with local same bottom cargo.

Killick Nixon and Coy's s.s. City of Canterbury of 5290 Reg. tons Capt. L. Nicoll sailed for Marseilles Plymouth, Antwerp, and Liverpool via Port Said with passengers and in Ballast.

B.I.S.N. Coy's s.s. Warfield of 3808 Reg. tons Capt. C. A. Vaughan sailed for London via Aden with passengers, local and same bottom cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

BOMBAY, Nov. 21.

2 Chitral 8773, N.F., N.F. M M & Co.
5 City of Christiania, 3031, Karachi 22-11 K. Nixon & Co.
6 Hamburg Maru, 3159, Kobe, 26-11 O S Kaisha.
8 Warfield 3305, London, 21-11 M M and Co.
12 Kidderpore 3263, Kobe, 23-11 M M and Co.
15 Kenya 4646, Durban 25-11, M M and Co.
16 City of Benares, 6720 Karachi, 24-11 K Nixon & Co.
17 H. T. Ellora, 2386, Karachi 23-11 P. Sea T. Officer.

VICTORIA DOCK

2 Tanfield 2776 N. F., 25-11 M. M & Co.
7 Denmark Maru 4266, Karachi, 21-11 N. Y. Kaisha.

PRINCE'S DOCK

B Jalamani, 2348 Rangoon 21-11 Scindia S N Co.
C|R Jalavihar 3381 N.F., N. F., Scindia S. N. Co.
F Islami 3617 Jeddah, 24-11, T. Morrison and Co.
G Sophie Marie 677, Malabar Coast 21-11 Merchant S N Co.
K Alavi 2161 Jeddah N F. T. Morrison and Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON
Nagpore, 23-11 M. M. & Co.
Viceroy of India, 23-11, P and O S N Coy.
Rajputana, 26-11, P and O S N Co.
Narkunda 3-12 P & O S N Co.
FROM DURBAN
Tairea 28-11 M. M. and Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL
Castalia, 25-11, Graham's Trdg Coy.
Halizones 27-11 James Finlay and Co
FROM CHINA JAPAN
Ginyo Maru 1-12, N. Y. Kaisha.
Koshin Maru, 10-12, O. S. Kaisha.
Tokiwa Maru, 16-12, N. Y. Kaisha.
Naples Maru 18-12, O. S. Kaisha.
Shunko Maru, 23-11, O. S. Kaisha.
Hokushin Maru 29-11 O S Kaisha.
Borneo Maru 24-12 O S Kaisha
Buyo Maru 21-12, O S Kaisha.
Genoa Maru 26-12, N Y Kaisha
FROM GENOA
Carnaro, 28-11, Lloyd Triestino.
FROM RANGOON.
Nowshera 26-11 M M and Co.
FROM BASRA.
Vasna 21-11 M M and Co.
Barpeta 26-11 M M and Co.
FROM KARACHI
Ratenfels 26-11, Lionel Edward.
FROM NEW YORK
Pres. Harrison, 26-11, F F Campbell and Co.
City of Dundee, 5-12, F. F. Campbell & Co.
Steel Worker 28-11, M M & Co.
FROM CALCUTTA
Jalarajan 27-11, Scindia Steam Navg. Co.
FROM HAMBURG
Sturmfels 21-11, Lionel Edward.
Barenfels, 28-11, Lionel Edward.

SAILING DATES

FOR LONDON.
Viceroy of India 28-11, P & O S N Co.
Maloja 5-12, P & O S N Coy.
Carthage 12-12, P & O S N Co.
Strathnaver, 19-12 P and O S N Coy.
Ranchi, 26-12, P and O S N Coy.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
Castalia, 2-12, Graham's Trading Coy.
City of Benares 7-12, Killick Nixon & Co.
FOR NEW YORK
Pres. Harrison, 27-11, F F Campbell and Co.
City of Dundee, 8-12., F F Campbell and Co.
City of Auckland 20-12, F F Campbell and Co.
Pres. Hayes 11-12, F F Campbell and Co.
Pres. Wilson 25-12, F F Campbell and Co.
FOR GENOA
Carnaro 1-12 Lloyd Triestino.
Victoria, 2-12, Lloyd Triestino.
FOR CHINA & JAPAN
Denmark Maru, 23-11, N Y Kaisha.
Hamburg Maru 30-11 O S Kaisha.
Mantai Maru, 24-11, O S Kaisha.
Rajputana 27-11 P & O S N Co.
Mayebashi Maru 3-12, N Y Kaisha.
Ginyo Maru 12-12, N Y Kaisha.
FOR BASRA
Bankura 25-11 M M and Co.
FOR KARACHI
Ellora, 23-11, M M and Co.
FOR DURBAN.
Karanja 23-12 M M and Co.
Kenya 25-11 M M and Co.
Tairea, 9-12, M M and Co.
FOR JEDDAH
Islami 24-11 Turner Morrison and Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES

S.S. Gharinda	20-11-36
S.S. Vita	20-11-36
S.S. Bankura (boats)	20-11-36
S.S. Denmark Maru	21-11-36
S.S. Netravati	21-11-36

EXPORTS
Bombay, Nov. 21.

S.S. Strathmore for Beyrouth:—9 bales cotton yarn, A. H. Diab.
For Jaffa:—16 bales cotton yarn A. H. Diab.
For Alexandritta:—159 bales cotton yarn A. H. Diab.
For Tripoli:—20 bales cotton yarn A. H. Diab.
S.S. Warfield for Port Said:—20 bales cotton yarn A. H. Diab.
For Tripoli:—15 bales cotton yarn A. El. Ejil.
For Beyrouth:—42 bales cotton yarn A. El. Ejil.
For Alexandritta:—24 bales cotton yarn A. El. Ejil. 69 bales cotton yarn A. H. Diab.
For Salonica:—50 bales cotton yarn A. H. Diab.
S.S. Kidderpore for Kobe:—200 bales cotton B. Gangadhar, 52 bales cotton C. Jethabhai and Co., 325 bales cotton R. Kanji and Co. 607 bales cotton S. Karamshi and Co., 100 bales cotton Langley and Co.
For Osaka:—20 bales cotton G. K. Kaisha.
For Yokkaichi:—50 bales cotton G. K. Kaisha.
S.S. City of Christinia for Manchester:—125 bales cotton The S. General T. Co., 32 bales cotton T. waste M. Narotamdas and Co., 25 bales cotton waste oily M. Narotamdas and Co., 25 bales cotton, Langley and Co.
For Liverpool:—12 bales cotton T. waste M. Narotamdas and Co., 57 bales cotton T. waste B. Karsandas and Co., 12 bales cotton waste oily G. M. Vyas and Co.
S.S. Mantai Maru for Kobe:—140 tons Iron scrap Faiz and Co.
For Moji:—150 tons steel scrap G. Gabriel.
S.S. Hamburg Maru for Osaka:—500 bales cotton Japan Cotton T. Co.
For Kobe:—1,000 bales cotton Langley and Co., 500 bales cotton N. Manilal and Co., 200 bales cotton A. Podar and Co.

IMPORTS

S.S. Hilda, Agents L. T. from Genoa:—4 cases chalk, 4 cases carborate of Lime 2 cases biscuits, 35 cases mineral water, 40 cases glass paper 12 cases saffron, 18 cases Emle. goods., 12 cases Auto tarpido, 63 cases camphor, 24 cases wooden mouldings, 5 cases sardine in olive oil, 10 cases Aniline Dyes, 50 cases rayon yarn, 50 cases Vermouth, 700 bales stones, 52 cases old files, 40 bottles Quick silver, 12 cases carborate of magnesiam, 46 bags mixed tissues, 20 bags graphite, 8 cases rubber goods, 97 bales spun S. yarn.
From Calonia:—987 bags sulphur.
From Naples:—100 bags Fassile, earth. 467 drums Bleaching powder.
From Marseilles:—287 bags cloves 20 cases Vermouth, 140 cases mineral water 15 cases Amarphe phosphare.
From Leghorn:—15 cases G. S. circles, 9245 pis. marble slabs, 2194 pis. M. Tiles, 132 bales rugs, 40 cases Boric Acid, 200 bags stone chips, 5 cases Borax powder.

Men Made Young
figour increased in 24 Hours
If you feel old before your time, and unable to enjoy the pleasures of youth, take Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs and restore your Manhood, Vitality and Energy. Big results in 24 hours. Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs are a new discovery and guaranteed to build new blood and a strong body and make a new man of you in one week or money back on return of empty package. At all chemists

HISTORY OF THE CEMENT INDUSTRY IN INDIA

(Continued from page 3)

year later a final scheme was placed before the shareholders of these Companies for their approval, the inherent soundness of which was reflected in its unanimous acceptance.

August the 1st, 1936, was a milestone in the history of this important national industry. On this date the Associated Cement Companies Limited and their Managing Agents, Cement Agencies Limited were officially registered in Bombay.

OBJECTS OF THE MERGER.

It would take several pages to describe this in full, but it may be briefly summarised as follows:

The Amalgamation of Manufacture and Sales to enable the Associated Cement Companies Ltd. to utilise to the fullest advantage the output of all factories in their most economic markets.

The regulation of production throughout the country in direct relation to demand for the purpose of effecting economies in working and distribution costs per ton of cement.

The improvement of the industry by the development of production in suitable localities.

The control of production in unsuitable areas, lack of control in this respect being one of the most serious mistakes in the past.

The centralisation of Purchases and Administration.

The pooling of resources, technical knowledge and experience gained over 22 years.

The extension of

(a) the widespread organisation of the Cement Marketing Company of India Ltd., which already comprises approximately ten thousand Selling Agents, Stockists and Dealers throughout India.

(b) the technical advice and free assistance supplied by the engineers of the Concrete Association throughout India.

The continuance of the declared policy of the industry to make and deliver cement as cheaply as possible so that it may be able to hold its own against any possible internal competition as well as foreign competition.

A PLEA FOR STUDY OF PUBLIC ENGINEERING SCIENCES

(Continued from page 3)

among the weather citizens, who refused to re-adjust the boundaries of their properties, would have made London one of the finest cities of Europe, architecturally.

SACRILEGE.

But, alas and alack, London is not the only city that has suffered by the throwing over of a great Town planning scheme.

Just such a scheme was prepared for Bombay in 1921 by one of the most eminent of Twon Planners Mr. Davidge, it brought within its purview, not only, the Backbay reclamation, but also, that to the East on the harbour side of Colaba and yet, although that plan have cost Government quite a large sum, I have never heard that when modifications of this plan were discussed, any one has suggested a reference to its author in order to ascertain his opinion and suggestions thereon. To me such a callous meddling with so fine a scheme without even an apology to its author, is unbelievable and, well nigh, sacrilegious.

Most of the modifications, of which I speak, seem to have been made in order to sell the smallest parcel of land for the highest possible price, regardless of the inevitable result that the purchasers and their architects were then bound, in order to get any return at all, to overload the tiny plots to the maximum extent that the building regulations allows and hence, what someone has called "a row of square boxes" now overlook Bombay's finest open space.

To my mind it is most undignified for Government to depend on the blind-auctioning of the plots; with experts at its command it should be possible to settle what the land is really worth, if reasonably developed, to set that price upon it and to sell at that price to the first willing purchaser who comes along. We have surely had enough of blind-auctioning in the tragedy of Ballard Estate.

'GOINGS-ON" ON THE OVAL.

All this, instead of the "tupenny hapenny" little boarding houses that already disfigure our oval and which will become, practically, slums by the time the Marine Drive and the Central Road plots are developed. Much the same policy seems to be governing the lay-out of the Queens Road and Colaba Station areas. Years ago, the Indian Institute of Architects considered these matters and submitted alternative schemes to the Government proposals, but, as far as I know they have merely been pigeonholed

Lately, the "goings on" opposite the Oval have at last aroused such public indignation that various interests, like the "W.I.I.A" and the "Safety First Association", are beginning to take up cudgels on behalf of the public. It is high time that a really representative conference of those interested be held and a proper and comprehensive town-planning policy be worked out for the whole of Bombay, its environment and subbubs and I can assure all interested that the Indian Institute of Architects will be only too delighted to place its professional knowledge at the disposal of such a conference and collaborate with it and the authorities concerned.

It was only lately, on account of the serious increase of accidents, that something has been done to control by circulating traffic lines, the chief danger points of the city, despite the fact that over 10 years ago a paper was read on the subject, before the Bombay Architectural Association, illustrated by various schemes for the treatment of such spaces as the Flora Fountain and Bhatia Bagh and published in its year book.

It is most certainly within the architects' province to take a hand in such matters.

RECALL CONSULTING ARCHITECT.

What is needed, and that without further delay, is the first step out of the chaos, is the recall of the consulting Architect to Government and the reinstatement of a strong architectural department by the Municipality under the control of a really good architect with high town-planning qualifications; he has ready for him the architectural staff in the office merely waiting for his leadership

PUBLIC ENGINEERING.

We all rejoice that the public of Bombay is at last, stirred to the core and is taking a more intelligent interest in things civic and architectural, even the University of Bombay has awakened to the fact that Architectural Education in some form or other, is her concern; although her present suggestion of appending a two years smattering of architecture onto an almost equally short Engineering Course is entirely unworthy of so august a body.

Surely, it would be better if she encouraged a higher standard of Public Engineering Science, in its many facts, such as Hydraulic, Electrical, Sanitary and Mechanical specification, and, at the same time did all that is possible to help forward the work of the only recognised Architectural School in India, which with the other branches of Art taught at the School of Art in Hornby Road has been starved, during the cruel and stupid period of retrenchment, under whose chilling influence we have struggled on for the last few years against terrific odds. The Architectural Section there is perhaps the only Institution under Government aegis, that has during the last twelve years, trebled her income, while her grants for visiting lecturers have been reduced by about half.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Thundershowers Will Occur In Madras

POONA, Nov. 22.

Thunderstorms caused local rain in southeast Madras and East Rajputana and a few falls in West Rajputana, Gujarat, West Central India, East Central Provinces, North Madras coast and Malabar.

Chief amounts of rainfall are: Pamban one and a half inches; Neemuch and Jodhpur three-quarters of an inch each.

FORECAST.

Thundershowers will occur locally in Madras Presidency and at a few stations in Gujarat. Scattered thunderstorms are also likely in the Deccan, Orissa, central parts of the country and Rajputana.—A. P.

Bajri Crop

The Department of Agriculture, Bombay have issued the following Forecast Report on the Bajri Crop of the Bombay Presidency (including Indian States) for the Season 1936-37:—

The figures for 1936-37 shown in this Forecast relate to the Bajri Crop sown in June to August 1936.

(Estimates up to 1st November 1936.)

Area.—The total reported and estimated area under the crop stands as noted below:—

	Bombay Presidency Acres.
British Districts	2,311,000
Indian States	1,861,000
Total	4,172,000

So far as the British Districts are concerned, the area shows a decrease of 40.0 and 40.6 per cent. respectively below the finally revised area of the last year and the average actual area during the preceding ten years. In the case of Indian States, however, it shows an increase of 88.4 and 42.3 per cent. respectively, over the last year's area and the last decennial average area but this increase is only apparent as it is due to receipt of more complete information this year from the Gujarat and Kathiawar States. The total figures we have for the British Districts and the Indian States together are 13.7 and 19.8 per cent. respectively below the last year's area and the last decennial average area.

Season.—In Gujarat the sowing was done in time and the germination and progress of the crop in its early stages were fairly satisfactory. But later on the crop had to fight against drought conditions, especially in the northern parts of the Division and only matured with the production of small earheads. In the Deccan due to inadequacy of rain in June and July, sowing operations were delayed in the Nasik district, which is by far the greatest centre of cultivation of this crop in the Division in Ahmednagar and Poona districts, which are also important tracts of bajri cultivation, only about 25 to 45 per cent. of the normal area was brought under this crop, while in the Sholapur district the sowing of the crop was restricted to a few places for want of sufficient rain. The crop suffered severely from prolonged drought in many parts of the south-east of the Division and made a very poor growth, while in the Ahmednagar district the crop was practically a failure, not yielding even 20 per cent. of the normal on an average. The irrigated crop was badly attacked by "Blister beetles" in places in canal areas. In short, except East Khandesh and Nasik districts in the north and the Satara district in the south the outturn of the crop will be considerably below the normal in the remaining parts of the Division. The crop in the Karnatak could not be sown in many places for want of sufficient rain at the time of sowing and what was sown suffered rather badly on account of deficient rains especially in the eastern parts of the Division where the outturn of the crop may come up to only about one-third of the normal.

Outturn.—In view of the seasonal conditions detailed above, the crop in North Gujarat is expected to yield only between 36 and 36 per cent. of the normal while that in the south of the Division may return between 48 and 83 per cent of the normal. In the Deccan the outturn of the crop may range between 67 and 83 per cent. of the normal in the East Khandesh, Nasik and Satara districts, about 50 to 55 per cent. of the normal in the West Khandesh and Poona districts, only 33 per cent. of the normal in the Sholapur district and even less than 20 per cent. of the normal in the Ahmednagar district. The crop in the Karnatak may return between 63 and 67 per cent. of the normal in the west and only 33 per cent. of the normal in the east of the Division.

The total estimated outturn works out as shown below:—

	Bombay Presidency. Tons.
British Districts	271,000
Indian States	387,000
Total	658,000

So far as the British Districts are concerned this outturn means a decrease of 49.4 and 46.2 per cent. respectively below the final revised outturn of the last year and the average estimated outturn of the actual area during the preceding ten years. But taken for the British Districts and Indian States combined, the figures show a decline of 18.5 and 19.9 per cent. respectively below the last year's outturn and the last decennial average outturn.

CROSS-CURRENTS IN CENTRAL EUROPE

(Continued from page 6).

in the pedagogical ones. The grand total of all attending higher educational institutes is held to reach 645,000. In the old Russia (upto 1917) there were, as the report states, 91 higher educational institutes with 120,000 students. In Soviet Union, representing a somewhat smaller territory owing to the alterations in the Baltic region, there are at present 592 higher educational institutions. In the last year the Union turned out 12,000 teachers with higher training 8,700 doctors (medical) and 22,000 elementary school teachers. Next year, says the report, it is hoped to nearly double these numbers. Among the foreign languages taught, German, which for long had occupied the leading position, has now fallen from this prominence, its place being greatly taken by English. The total number attending educational institutions of all kinds in the Soviet Union is calculated at round 50 millions for whom books in 70 different languages are published.

India's Trade With Czechoslovakia

The latest number of the weekly organ of the Czechoslovak Export Institute has a lengthy survey of Czechoslovakia's foreign trade for the first nine months of the present year. One reads in this survey that among the outer-European countries in regard to the foreign trade of Czechoslovakia, an important and practically the second position, though following a long distance behind the United States in value, is taken by India. The tendency for imports from India to increase, that has been in evidence for some time, is indicated as being kept up. The total value of imports for the period under consideration with 215 million Crowns is stated as representing an increase of 6 per cent. as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year. The position held by Czechoslovakia as a buyer of Indian products probably is not sufficiently recognized in India owing greatly to the inadequate nature of the statistics as generally made available. The survey states exports from Czechoslovakia to India already considerably below imports from India, with 84 million Crowns in the first nine months of 1936 as recording a further decrease and one of 11 per cent. against the same period of 1935. This fact which for a while has been one of some care to interested circles in Czechoslovakia, calls for good and added attention from India as well, because of new tendencies towards adjustments, so that India's export interests with an important market do not suffer. The position as already stated here allows for the consolidation of Indian interests with care in view also of the favourable position held by Czechoslovakia as an advanced industrial unit in regard to the supply of various items in India's import trade. In this connection, it may also be stated that the trade revival and the negotiations between the Little Entente States with the opening of a Permanent Economic Bureau in Prague are expected to enhance the importance of the forthcoming Prague Spring Fair, with its significance also for India.

Imports Of Yarn & Cloth

FIGURES FOR SEPTEMBER

Imports of Cotton Yarn and Piecegoods into British India during September 1936.

General.—The monthly returns for September indicate a heavy shrinkage in the imports of both cotton yarn and piecegoods into British India during the month as compared with the imports in September a year ago. In the case of yarn, the decline in trade was distributed over all classes of yarn, except mercerised yarn of which the offtake for the month was very nearly the same as in September last year. In the case of piecegoods, imports of bordered grey, dyed and woven coloured goods were markedly low.

Cotton yarn.—Imports of cotton yarn of all descriptions dropped by 1.0 million lbs. to 2.2 million lbs., of which 1.2 million lbs. came from Japan as against 1.3 million lbs. in September last year. The shares of the United Kingdom and China were also substantially lower: 435,000 lbs. and 573,000 lbs. respectively as compared with 781,000 lbs. and 1.2 million lbs. in September a year ago.

As regards the principal types of yarn imports, the takings of grey, bleached and coloured yarn were perceptibly lower than in September last year. In the case of grey yarn, imports of grey and folded yarn combined at 1.2 million lbs. dropped by a million lbs., the decline being spread equally over single and folded yarns.

YARN IMPORTS.

Imports of single yarn fell by half a million lbs. to 861,000 lbs., of which 690,000 lbs. consisted of yarns of counts over 50s as against 482,000 lbs. in September last year. It is significant that despite the remarkable falling off in the aggregate imports of cotton yarn from China, her shipments of grey yarns of over 50s counts at 450,000 lbs. were nearly three times her sendings for September last year. In contrast, imports from the United Kingdom fell from 310,000 lbs. to 161,000 lbs. On the other hand, takings of counts 31s to 40s, which formerly constituted the bulk of China's imports, shrunk from 687,000 lbs. to 131,000 lbs. China's share falling from 432,000 lbs. to the relatively insignificant figure of 31,000 lbs. In regard to folded yarn, the month's offtake consisted principally of 162,000 lbs. of yarns of counts 26s to 50s from Japan and 137,000 lbs. of yarns of counts 51s to 80s. In both these types of yarn, the month's imports were singularly low, but it may be mentioned that China increased her sendings of yarns of 51s to 80s counts from 45,000 lbs. to 66,000 lbs

In bleached yarns, imports for the month amounted to 197,000 lbs. as compared with 305,000 lbs. in September last year. Here again, although takings of both single and folded yarn were considerably below those for September last year, it is interesting that arrivals of folded yarn of counts 51s to 80s shot up from 208 lbs. to 46,000 lbs., and of counts over 80s from 1,500 lbs. to 3,300 lbs.

In coloured yarn, imports for the month amounted to 25,000 lbs. as compared with 72,000 lbs. in September last year.

Mercerised yarn imports at 754,000 lbs. compared with 767,000 lbs. in September a year ago. All except 40 lbs. consisted of folded yarn and Japan contributed:

26,000 lbs. of yarns of counts 26 to 50s as against 32,000 lbs. in September last year.

579,000 lbs. of yarns of counts 51 to 80s as against 580,000 lbs in September last year,

and 142,000 lbs. of yarns of counts over 80s as against 145,000 lbs. in September last year

COTTON PIECEGOODS

The total importations of cotton piecegoods into British India (excluding fents) amounted to 65.1 million yards as compared with 73.9 million yards in September last year. The United Kingdom supplied 26.2 million yards as compared with 33.7 million yards in September last year, while the corresponding arrivals from Japan were 38 million yards and 39.7 million yards. It may be pointed out that, although the individual contributions of both the United Kingdom and Japan were lower, the share held by Japan in the aggregate imports rose from 54 per cent to 58 per cent.; the share held by the United Kingdom dropped from 46 per cent. to 40 per cent.

Imports of plain grey goods dropped from 16.4 million yards to 15.1 million yards, of which 14.0 million yards came from Japan as against 15.1 million yards in September last year. The United Kingdom's imports fell by 100,000 yards to 1.2 million yards.

In the case of bordered grey goods, arrivals for the month amounted to 5.7 million yards as compared with 9.4 million yards in September last year. Shipments from the United Kingdom were reduced by exactly one-half to 3.1 million yards, while imports from Japan at 2.7 million yards, were half a million yards lower.

In regard to bleached goods, imports dropped by half a million yards to 16.7 million yards, but it is interesting to note that Japan increased her share by 700,000 yards to 4.0 million yards, while the United Kingdom's shipments dropped by 1.4 million yards to 12.3 million yards.

In the case of printed goods, takings at 19.2 million yards were 700,000 yards lower. Here again, although arrivals from the United Kingdom declined by 1.7 million yards to 4.3 million yards, Japan increased her shipments by 1.1 million yards to nearly 15.0 million yards.

In dyed goods, imports at 6.6 million yards were 1.3 million yards lower. The share of the United Kingdom fell by 1.1 million yards to 4.8 million yards, while that of Japan also declined by 400,000 yards to 1.3 million yards.

Imports of woven coloured goods at 1.6 million yards compared with 3.2 million yards in September last year. Although the United Kingdom managed to maintain her share of the trade (512,000 yards against 593,000 yards in September last year), arrivals from Japan dwindled from 2.5 million yards to 1.0 million yards.

Fents.—The imports of fents for the month amounted to 1.2 million lbs., of which 1.0 million lbs. came from Japan: 139,000 lbs. from the United Kingdom; and 60,000 lbs. from the United States of America. The month's imports were made up of 823,000 lbs. (or 3.9 million yards) of cotton fents, not exceeding 4 yards in length: 353,000 lbs of pure or mixed silk or artificial silk fabrics not exceeding 2½ yards in length and 35,000 lbs. of fents of other materials. In September last year imports of fents totalled 3½ million yards, of which Japan supplied 2.0 million yards; the United Kingdom 479,000 yards and United States 958,000 yards.

Artificial Silk Yarn.—Imports of artificial silk yarn rose from 1.2 million lbs. in September last year to 1½ million lbs., of which Japan contributed 1.0 million lbs. against 426,000 lbs. in September a year ago. Italy supplied 426,000 lbs as compared with 690,000 lbs. in September last year.

Artificial Silk Piecegoods.—The month witnessed a phenomenal rise in the arrivals of pure artificial silk piecegoods, importations amounting to 8½ million yards, as compared with 5.1 million yards in September last year. Practically the whole of this quantity came from Japan. In the case of mixed goods, imports rose to 300,000 yards to 1.2 million yards, of which 1.1 million yards came from Japan as against a little over 600,000 yards in September last year. Of the total imports of mixed goods, 1.1 million yards consisted of artificial silk mixtures containing 50 per cent. or more cotton.

New York Cotton Market Inactive

Small Business And Narrow Fluctuations

SPECULATORS QUIET

Bombay, Nov. 21.

On Friday the New York cotton futures market was inactive with traders puzzled over the probable action of the market when sustained influence of December was removed. The market opened barely steady apart from December liquidation and exchanging to distant months. General tone was heavy on hedge selling and liquidation. Demand was limited to trade on the scale down with little disposition to make new ventures either way until the first December notice day on November 24th. As textiles were strong the week's business is well over production. The spot basis was firm with a slight improvement in export demand

The market opened at a decline of one point with March 11.62 and a further decline of 2 points was registered with March 11.60 which was the lowest level for the day. Later on there was improved demand and prices advanced 5 points from the lowest level and March was quoted 11.65 which was the highest level. The market closed at a rise of one point to a decline of 6 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 5 points at 12.18c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of one to three points. Spot Cotton prices declined 14 points at 12.11c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of one point with March 6.52. There was local switching of nears to distants, otherwise the market was dull. Later on there was trade calling and hedge selling. The market closed at a decline of 2 points to a rise of one point. Middling American Spot Cotton prices were one point down at 6.76d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON

East Indian Cotton futures market was steady and closed at a rise of 2 points. At the close January, March and May options were quoted 5.45.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton futures market was quiet but steady with a small business. Sakels futures closed at a rise of 2 points and uppers were one point up.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

The Alexandria cotton futures market was fairly active with a good inquiry for Sakels, which closed at a rise of 21 to 24 points. Ashmouni futures were 2 to 9 points up.

Messrs. M and B Stern state:—"Unfounded rumours, emanating from the Share Bazzar, of a British vessel having been sunk in the Mediterranean, there was a general buying movement in nearly all commodities despite the lack of any confirmation from reliable sources. Rumours of rupee devaluation were also, to the fore though the recent announcement of the Government of India was very definite and to us, appears to preclude any such possibility. In addition to these rumours, there was also, a report spread that China had levied an export duty on cotton. This again is discountenanced in reliable quarters. To-day's vables and the action of foreign market should definitely remove the apprehensions of any immediate out-break of war and as yesterday's advance in cotton was due mainly to the large application of tezi options by Share Bazar operators, were continue to advise sales here in strong markets.

The following cable is to hand from our Head Office:

"Some Outside Hedging Depressing Nears And Prefer Sales".

PRIVATE CABLES

N. Y. March Highest (2-33 p.m.)	11.65+02
N. Y. March Lowest (12-16 p.m.)	11.60—63
Liverpool March Highest	6.52+01
Liverpool March Lowest	6.48—63

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Immediate influence may carry prices lower but think higher ultimately on account of excellent trade.

Liverpool.—Favour sales July Ginn against purchases July American around present difference of 225 points.

Liverpool.—Continued hedge selling depressing near positions. Expecting decline to be temporary.

Liverpool.—Market quiet. Market would have been better but for "bulls" selling out December delivery.

New York.—Spot houses buying December selling distants. Longs reversing.

New York.—December liquidation continuing. Good demand from spinners. Absence of speculation. Statistical position improving.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Nov. 21.

December	11.77
January	11.75
March	11.71
May	11.69
July	11.61
October	11.30
Middling Spot	12.22

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Nov. 21.

December	11.78
January	11.71
March	11.69
Middling Spot	12.20
11-30 A.M.—	
December	Closed
January	do.
March	do.
NOON CALL.—	
December	Closed.
January	do.
March	do.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS....
New York, Nov. 21.
Bales.

Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports	28,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	5,000
Day's exports to the Continent	18,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Nov. 21.

November	6.55
December	6.52
January	6.50
February	6.50
March	6.49
April	6.48
May	6.47
June	6.45
July	6.43
August	6.28
September	6.23...
October	6.18
November	6.14
Middling Spot	6.73
10-12 A.M.—	
January	6.51
March	6.49

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Nov. 21.

F.G.F. Sakellaridi's,—	
November	11.22
January	10.53
March	10.36
May	10.25
July	10.15
August	10.15
September	10.15
F.G.F. Spot	11.26

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Nov. 21.

Broach,—	
Fully good (Good stape)	5.46
Fine (Good staple)	5.61
Superfine (Good staple)	5.76
Oomra,—	
Fine (No. 1 staple)	5.50
Superfine (No. 1 staple)	5.65
Choice (No. 1 staple)	5.80
Bengal,—	
Good	4.29
Fully good	4.39
Fine	4.51

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, Nov. 21.

Bank bills 3 months market rate	9/16 p.c. to 5/8 p.c.
Bank bills, 6 months market rate	5/8 p.c. to 3/4 p.c.
Fine trade bills 3 months market rate	2 p.c. to 2-1/2 p.c.
Fine trade bills, 6 months market rate	2-1/2 p.c. to 3 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, Nov. 21.

T.T. London on:—	
New York (Closing rate)	4.89-1/16
Paris	105.15
Berlin	12.15-1/2
Madrid	55.00 nominal
Amsterdam	9.03-3/4
Brussels	28.92-1/4
Milan	92.90
Berne	21.27-3/4

LONDON SEEDS.
London, Nov. 21.

Linseed, La Plata, Hull, C.I.F. Sellers November £11-6-3.

Linseed, Calcutta, London, C.I.F.— Sellers Nov/Dec. £13-12-6.

Linseed, Bombay, London, C.I.F.— Sellers Nov./Dec. £13-16-3.

Rapeseed, Toria, Hull/Cont,— Paid Nov/Dec. ...12-15-0.

Castorseed, Bombay, Hull, Cont— Sellers Nov./Dec. £13-16-3.

LINSEED.
London, Nov. 21.

Linseed Oil, naked, London per cwt.— Sellers Dec. 25/-.

Linseed Oil, naked, London per cwt— Sellers Jan/April 25/-.

Smoked Sheet Standard ribbed per lb.— Sellers 8-3/4.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.
London, Nov. 21.

All sorts: Not quoted.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Nov. 21.

Following a rise of one point in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 218 for Broach A/M. delivery and after declining to Rs. 217/14, advanced to Rs. 218/8 on active buying influenced by further rise in values of Japanese yarn. Later on the rise was arrested by realising.

Liverpool market opened unchanged as expected but the local market ruled firm on active buying and Broach A/M. was quoted Rs. 219 The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M.	219	0	0
Oomra D/J.	202	0	0
Oomra March	200	8	0
Bengal D/J.	264	12	0
Bengal March	264	12	0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, Nov. 21.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup Fine	F.G	Good
M.G.—				
Bengal U.P.	174	171	168	165
Punjab	174	171	168	165
Oomra No. 3	213	210	207	205 ...
C. P. No. 1	227	224	221	219 ...
C. P. No. 2	217	214	221	219 ...

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool:—

Jan. 159 May 157 at Cross Rate 4.89 3/32.

Bombay—Liverpool:—

Broach A/M. 1937 218—Liverpool May 6.46 Rs. 63 1/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York.—

Broach A/M. 1937 218—New York May 11.59 Rs. 47 1/2 at Cross Rate 4.89 3/32.

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 19th November	4,583
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1936	157,497
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	212,641
Decrease	55,144

High & Low Cotton Prices

Bombay, Nov. 20.

Broach A/M. 1937 Op. 217; Highest 218 3/4; Lowest 216 3/4; Closing 218 1/2.

Oomra D/J. Op. 199 1/4; Highest 200 3/4; Lowest 198 1/4; Closing 200 3/4.

Oomra March Op. 196 3/4; Highest 199; Lowest 196 1/2; Closing 199.

Bengal D/J. Op. 160 1/4; Highest 163; Lowest 160 1/4; Closing 162.

Bengal March Op. 162; Highest 164; Lowest 162; Closing 163.

T/Mandi for Broach A/M. Settlement (21-12-36) Rs. 5 3/4.

T/Mandi for Broach A/May (31-3-37) Rs. 15.

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, Nov. 21.

November	242.50+30
January	238.70+460
February	232.20+20
March	226.70+570

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Nov. 21.

Bengal Superfine	176/177
Bengal Fine	172/173
C. P. 1 Fine	220/222
C. P. 2 Fine	211/213
Arvi Fine	211/213
Ellichpur Fine	211/212
Berar Fine	208/210
Khamgaon Fine	208/210
Mulkapur Fine	207/208
Khandesh Fine	204/206
Jalna/Sailu Fine	206/207
Burwah Sanavad Fine 1935-36 crop.	208/210
Broach	213/218
Dhollera	203/208
Punjab/American	203/208
Sindh-American	203/208
Sind, N.T.	225/230
Punjab 289F.	238/243
Cambodia	248/253
Compta	206/213
Westerns	203/208
Miraj	203/208
Jagadia Ankleshwar	240/243
Surat	250/253
Navsari	256/258

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Nov. 17.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cables from their London Agents.

Names	Latest Prices
Rosterman Gold Mining Ordinary	£0 6 6
Guest, Keen and Nettleforld Ltd.	1 15 6
Turner and Newall	5 8 9
Associated Electric Industries	2 13 9
Attock Oil	0 16 6
Associated Portland Cement	5 6 3
Automatic Telephone and Elec. Co	2 7 6
American Rolling Mills Co. dol	34.75
Beira Railways	1 12 9
United Br. Oilfields of Trinidad	0 14 9
Marconi International Marine	1 16 9
Western Union Telegraph dol.	92.25
General Electric Ordinary	4 14 6
Fairey Aviation Co. Ltd.	1 6 6
Perak Hydro Electric Ordinary	1 12 9
International Rlys. of C. America dol.	10.50
Malayalam Plantations	1 18 3
British Burma Petroleum	0 8 6
Soudan Plantation Syndicate	2 2 0
British South Africa (Chartered)	1 17 0
Pahang Consolidated Ord.	1 6 0
Indian Copper Corporation Ord.	0 5 1½
Brazilian Traction Light and Power dol.	18.50
American Radiator dol.	22.50
Timken Roller Bearing Co dol.	73.25
American Can Company ... dol.	127.00
General Foods Corporation dol.	44.00
Capital Securities Trust Units	0 11 4½
British Treasury Bills (3 months)	0 10 6 24% p.a.

LOANS.
London, Nov. 21.

Interest day-to-day Loan	1/2 p.c. to 1/2 p.c.
Interest 7-days' market Loan	1/2 p.c.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Nov. 21.

Yesterday London gold prices were 1/2d. down at £7-2-2. London-Paris Exchange was 3 points up at 105.16. Dollar-Sterling cross rate was 4.89 3/32 London silver prices were unchanged at 21d. India bought China and speculators sold. Business was small. Later on India bought up to 21 1/16 and sellers were reserved New York silver was reduced 1/8 cent to 45 1/8 cents. Montreal silver prices were 5 points up to 5 points down Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted 1.2 9/16. The local market was fairly steady with a moderate enquiry for silver.

GOLD.—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready	35	3	0
Kartak	35	3	0
Magsar	35	2	9
SILVER—			
Ready	51	14	0
Kartak	51	14	0
Magsar	52	0	0

LONDON SILVER.
London, Nov. 21.

Spot	21-3/16
Forward	21-3/16

Gold bars fine per oz £7-2-2.

N. Y. Silver

New York, Nov. 20.

Spot silver prices were reduced today 1/8 cent to 45 1/8 cents.

Montreal Silver

Montreal, Nov. 20.

November	46.20+05
December	46.20—05
March	46.35+05

LONDON SILVER REVIEWS

London, Nov. 19.

"Messrs. Mocatta and Goldsmid state that the market was quieter and that India and China bought and sold with some bear profit-taking. Speculators are apparently deciding that there is little hope of a more determined United States silver buying policy. Consequently the market is somewhat drooping but the shortage of supplies would not be forgotten."—Reuter.

Gold Exports

Bombay, Nov 21

Bar gold valued at Rs. 43,36,059 was exported from Bombay to foreign countries during the week ended November 21, 1936.

The P. and O. mail steamer 'Strathmore', which sailed from Bombay for London on Saturday afternoon, carried gold of the following descriptions:—Gold worth Rs. 29,73,458 for London optional New York, Paris or Amsterdam; gold worth Rs. 2,64,117 for New York optional London, and gold worth Rs. 10,98,484 for London.

The total quantity of gold exported from Bombay since Great Britain went off the gold standard now amounts to Rs. 2,87,67,39,081.

The s.s. 'Strathmore' also carried 1,791 3/8 ounces of silver (in British coins) for London.

U. S. Cotton Ginning

The American cotton ginning report will be published on Saturday.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

Easy Position Continued

LONDON, Nov. 21.

Money Market: Despite continued easiness in the monetary position, the discount market obtained its quota of treasury bills at slightly better terms. This improvement although more or less seasonal was especially welcomed as a ray of sunshine brought clouds created by new 100 million Funding Loan threatening eventually to reduce the present volume of treasury bills in the circulating market.

Wall Street was steady. Trading was cautious.

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, Nov. 21.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.
Khandesh	...	4,014
Central India	...	8,106
Barsi and Nagar	215	10,385
Hyderabad-Gaorani	...	1,114
Berar	2,493	34,000
Central Provinces	175	4,484
Total Oomras	2,883	62,103
Dholera	...	1,918
N.-W. Provinces	3	1,604
Rajputana	50	1,996
Sind-Punjab	2,352	38,463
Broach	...	2,188
Coompta and Dharwar	...	5,769
Westerns-Northerns	50	4,114
Cocoanada	...	16
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	967
Persian	...	8
American	...	1,302
Egyptian and African	963	43,358
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	1
Total	6,310	163,807

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept to 10th Nov.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year
Europe	10	54,062
Japan and China	4,896	110,922
Coast Ports	...	4,201
Up-country by Rail	...	40,877
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	...	21,323
Total	4,906	231,503

NEW YORK COFFEE.
New York, Nov. 21.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality)	8-1/2

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Nov. 21.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52	101/6
3 per cent 1951/54	104/0
3 per cent 1941 Bonds	105/2
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash	100/9
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan	107/14
4 per cent 1943 Bonds	112/1
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan	115/14
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan	120/10
3 per cent U P Bonds	100/4
5 per cent 1939/44	109/1
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan	111 15
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan	107/10
TAX FREES	
5 per cent 1945/55	121/9
4 per cent 1953/63 Loan	113/12
3 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	107/10
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	126
CORPORATION DEBENTURES	
4 per cent B P T	1974 112/12
4 per cent M Deb	1974 112/2
5 per cent M Deb	1959 120/8
6 per cent M Deb	1954 132/12
6 per cent K P T	1956 132/12

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government Paper opened at Rs. 100/8 and remained at this level with a moderate turnover.

Indian Sterling Loans

London, Nov. 20.

3 per cent	87 7/8
3 1/2 per cent	99 7/8
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	106
4 per cent 1948/53	109 5/4
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	115
4 1/2 per cent 1956/68	118
5 per cent 1942/47	113 1/2
3 per cent 1949/52	101 5/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	85 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Conversion	107 5/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	106 5/8

MONEY AND EXCHANGES

Bombay, Nov. 21.

T.T. RATES—

T T D D	1/6 1/32
LONDON—	
Banks selling T T D D—	
	1/6 3/32
Banks buying T T	1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D	1/6 9/32
Banks buying 3 mos	1/6 5/16
NEW YORK—	
B C Rate T T	273 7/8
Banks selling T T	271 7/8
Banks buying T T	269 5/8
PARIS—	
Banks selling T T	787
Banks buying T T	802
JAPAN—	
Banks selling T T	77 5/8
Banks buying T T	77 3/4
AMSTERDAM—	
Banks selling D D	68
JAVA—	
Banks selling D D	67 5/8
HONGKONG—	
Banks selling D D	83 5/8
SHANGHAI—	
Banks selling D D	81 3/8
SINGAPORE—	
Banks selling D D	186 1/4
BERLIN—	
Banks selling D D	90 5/8
CROSS RATES—	
New York-London 20th instant	4.89
Paris-London 21st instant	1/2 1/32
Java London 21st instant	8.99 1/2
Hongkong London 21st instant	1/8
Shanghai London 21st instant	1/2 9/16
London Paris 20th instant	105.16
London Belgium 20th instant	28.92 1/2
London Switzerland 20th instant	21.27 3/4
London Berlin 20th instant	12.15
London Stockholm 20th instant	19.39 1/2
London New York 20th instant	4.89 1/16
London Amsterdam 20th instant	9.04 1/4
London Italy 20th instant	92.90
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quieter	
forward.	
Gold 19th instant	£7-2-2 1/2
Gold 20th instant	£7-2-2
Silver London Ready 19th instant	21
20th instant	21
Silver London Forward 19th instant	21
20th instant	21
Silver New York Ready. 19th instant	45
20th instant	45
London Discounts 3 Mos 19th instant	5/8 p.c.
20th instant	5/8 p.c.
London Discount 6 Mos 19th instant	3/4 p.c.
20th instant	3/4 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate	8 p.a.
Bank of England Rate	2 p.a.
Money:—	
Call	1/8 p.a.
3 Mos.	3/4 p.a.
6 Mos	1 p.a.
Tone:—Easy.	

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, Nov. 20.

December	95 3/4d.
March	92 3/4d.
May	92 1/4d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, Nov. 20.

December	1.17c.
May	1.15 3/8c.
July	1.04 1/2c.

American Cotton Figures

F.P. Bales	1936-37	1935-36
Receipts to date 20-11-36	4163000	4340000
Receipts Yesterday 20-11-36	53000	47000
Exports to date 20-11-36	2150000	2185000
Stock at Ports 20-11-36	2880000	30230000
Stock at Interior Towns 20-11-36	2373000	321000
Stock at Liverpool 20-11-36	523000	530000
Visible Supply 20-11-36	6035000	6770000
Quantity in sight 20-11-36	7858000	7543000
Quantity out of sight 20-11-36	4440000	3670000

Switching Operations In Share Bazar

Long Liquidation In Speculative Counters

ABSENCE OF NEW BUYERS

BOMBAY: November 21.

The Share Bazar was quiet to-day with a more disposition to liquidate holdings.

There was a marked absence of any important new buying and there was considerable switching business from the present to next settlement.

The action of the market was somewhat disappointing, although Tata Steel Ordinary Shares reached a new high level.

Once bitten, twice shy, our Bears have now no nerves to sell short and professional Bulls also being aware of high levels are not likely to support the market in the near future.

The major trend of prices is upward, but a temporary setback seems inevitable before a fresh outburst of bullish enthusiasm.

TEXTILE MILLS.
Bombay Nov. 21.

		Rs.	as
100	Ahm. Advance (Rs. 8)	280	10
250	B'bay Dyeing	+776	4
100	Century	158	12
100	Central India (Rs. 4)	255	10
100	Colaba (nil)	144	6
100	Coorla (nil)	95	0
250	David	80	0
250	Dawn	300	0
	E D Sassoon (nil)	9	3 6
100	Finlay (Rs. 2-8)	111	14
100	Gokak (Rs. 2-8)	214	6
1000	Hindustan (Rs. 75)	1605	0
100	Indore (nil)	46	4
100	Khatau (Rs. 2)	72	8
100	Kohinoor (Rs. 8)	250	0
250	Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	586	4
250	Madras United	11	0
1000	Morarji (nil)	850	0
50	Model	45	0
50	Mysore (Rs. 3)	90	0
200	New Great (nil)	171	4
100	Osmansñahi (nil)	52	0
100	Phoenix (Rs. 10)	265	0
25	Sassoon Silk (Rs 2)	48	0
1000	Sholapur (Rs 50)	1850	0
50	Simplex (Rs. 1-2)	78	12
100	Swadeshi (Rs 4)	193	12
100	Swan (nil)	92	8
500	Vishnu (Rs. 50)	1230	0
1000	Western	737	8

BANKS.

50-100	Baroda (Rs 2-8)	116	8
25-50	Central (As. 12)	35	12
500	Imperial (Rs 30)	1,565	0
125-500	I. Comty (Rs. 7-8)	390	0
50-100	India (Rs 2-8)	134	4
100	Reserve Bank (Rs. 3-3-4)	141	0
5	Union (As. 4)	5	10

CEMENTS.

10	Bundi (Re 1-8)	39	6
100	Coimbatore	184	6
70	Gwalior (Rs. 5)	137	8
160	Indian (Rs. 10 plus 3)	519	6
40	Katni Def. (Rs. 63-3-9)	2275	0
100	Katni Ord (Rs. 10)	387	10
75	Okha (Rs. 7)	293	12
10	Punjab (Rs. 12)	29	4
100	Shahabad (Rs. 13-8)	497	8
70	United (Rs. 2-8)	156	14

INSURANCE

80	Empire	876	4
15-100	Jupiter (Rs. 12)	1[illegible]	2
15-75	New India (Rs. 1-4)	48	8
20	Mercantile	48	12
200	Oriental (125)	5470	0
10-50	Vulcan (As. 8)	7	6

ELECTRIC.

100	Ahmedabad Old (8)	168	12
1000	Andhra Valley (45)	1721	4
10	Ajmer (As 4)	14	6
50	B'bay Tram (3-8-0)	+155	15
	Bombay Suburban	215	0
10	Broach	13	8
100	Karachi (4)	262	0
100	Poona (4)	265	0
100	Surat (Rs 8)	200	0
100	Tata Hydro (Rs. 5)	193	12
1000	Tata Power (Rs. 40)	1650	0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Nov. 21.

Century (157/8)	160 158
Bom. Dyeing (775 8)	767 778 771 776
Kohinoor (249 6)	247 251 248 250
Central India (255/12)	258 257 256
New Great (170)	168 173 171
Simplex (73/12)	77 78 12
Swadeshi (196/14)	196 200 198
Bundi (39/2)	39 4 39/6
I. Cement (513/12)	515 513 520 517 519
Punjab (29/4)	29/4 29/6
Shahabad (496/12)	497
Andhra (1722.8)	1716 1722 1720 1720, 1721
Tata Hydro (194/8)	193/12
Tata Power (1636.12)	1633 1651 1641 1632 1650 1645 1650
Tram Ord (155/10)	155/8 155/12
T. Steel Dfd. (261/4)	262 264 263 260 261 257 261
T. Steel Ord (216 8)	217 216 218/12 217 217 8 218
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (181 8)	181 8 181
Bellasur (211 12)	213 213 213
B Steam (281/14)	285 283
B. Burma (556 4)	552 551 550 552 554

RAILWAYS.

500	Ahmedabad Prant J	915 0
100	C. Province	99 8
100	Dhond Baramati	100 8
100	Gujarat	94 0
100	Mandra Bhon	102 0
100	Pachora Jamner	99 0
100	Sara Sirajgunje	102 4
500	Tapty Valley (17-8)	777 8

MININGS.

10	Shivrajpur (As 8)	42	12
30	Tata Steel Def (7-2-3)	861	4
75	Tata Steel Ord.	218	0

MISCELLANEOUS

100	Alcock (Rs. 5)	267 8
50	Belapur Sugar Rs. 10 plus 2)	213 12
250	Bombay Steam (Rs. 15)	283 12
125	B'bay Burma (10)	554 6
	Contributory (4)	186 14
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol (nil)	5 3 9
50	B Telephone (128) 1-8d.	115 0
100	I. Bleaching (Rs. 4)	143 2
100	I. Radio defd (12)	360 0
100	I. Radio ord (15)	522 8
1000	Port Canning (Rs. 25)	630 0
15	Scindia (Re. 1)	19 11
30	Premier Const (Re. 1-1)	90 0
25	Tata Oil (nil)	15 6

PREFERENCE.

7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1575 0
6	p.c Bombay Steam	315 0
7	p.c. Bombay Trams	85 0
5	p.c. Central India	5332 8
7	p.c. Katni 1st	136 4
	p.c Katni 2nd	100 4
7-1/2	p.c Punjab Cement	17 2
7	p.c. Tata Hidro	162 8
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Power	1610 0
6	p.c Tata Steel 1st	201 14
7½	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	181 0
5½	p.c Tata Mill	9 8
7	p.c. Vishnu	677 0

(Last Dividend in Brackets)

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Nov. 21.

London Market.—

Standard Copper Cash (Buyers)	£14-16-0
Standard Copper 3 months	£14-13-6
Electrolytic copper	£19-1-3
New York.—	
Blue Eagle	10 cents.
Non-Blue Eagle	10.75 cents.
Bombay Market.—	
Yellow Metal Sheets	Rs. 85-4-0
Copper Sheets	Rs. 45-4-0

Tone:—Very steady.

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, Nov. 21.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Castorseed May—			
Opening	37	4	0
Closing	37	0	0
Groundnut Feb.—			
Opening	42	4	0
Highest	42	8	0
Lowest	42	3	0
Closing	42	4	0
Cottonseed Jan.—			
Opening	20	11	0
Highest	20	15	0
Lowest	20	10	0
Closing	20	11	0

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, Nov. 21.

Wheat, Rosario Santa Fe,— Sellers Jan/Feb 35/-.	
Wheat, Barletta Russo, — Sellers Jan/Feb. 35/-.	
Wheat, South Australian,— Sellers Dec. 40/-.	

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Nov. 20

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Ind
Amer. Power and Light Com.	11
Electric Power and Light	10
Electric Bond Common	20
United Power and Light	6
American Tel. and Tel.	103
Western Union Telg.	91
New York Central Rly.	42
Southern Pacific Rly.	41
Union Pacific Rly.	134
Republican Steel	23
Thompsons Product	26
Bethelehem Steel	70
United States Steel	73 3 4
Youngtown Sheet	31
Anaconda Copper Mining	30
Int. Nickel of Canada	33
Ford Motors of Canada A	24
General Motors XD	70 3/4
Packard Motor	12
General Electric	30 1 2
Kelvinator	22
Westinghouse Airbrake	43
American Radiator	23
St Oil of N J.	65 1/2
Socony XD	35 1/4
Amr. Tobacco B.	100
National Dairy	26
Chase Bank	40
National City Bank	16
Amr. Car Foundry	47
Electric P and Light 7 p.c. Pfd.	54

Market reacting expect further irregular course. Amr. P. and L. 5 per cent Pfd. paid quarterly dol 1 1/4 ex dividend. Car loadings for the week up 15000.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

JUPITER GENERAL
Insurance Co. can give expert service on all classes of Insurance.
J3

REGD. NO. B. 1068

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: MONDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1936

JUPITER
is a composite office equipped to do insurance business in all departments.
J4

Congress Leadership At Cross Roads

If C. R. Is Persuaded To Accept Presidentship, Keen Contest Will Be Averted

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

The Presidential Election of the Indian National Congress this year promises to be an exciting and hotly contested one, especially in view of the fact that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, one of the nominees for the 'Congress Gadi' has made it clear that if he is elected the President this year, it will not be on sufferance but on the merit of the policy, and programme, which he has been advocating. According to some Congressmen in Bombay his statement may be interpreted to mean that if he is elected the delegates will have cast their vote in favour of a Socialistic Programme.

Socialism Not-Yet !

The two other probables for the Presidential Gadi,—Sjt. C. Rajagopalachariar and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, both of whom stand for the same programme and policy—are definitely opposed to committing the Congress to Socialism at this stage in the country's fight for freedom.

TASK FOR DELEGATES.

It will be for the delegates, whose sole right and privilege it is to choose their President for the next year, to so cast their vote, as to show what policy and programme they would like to have during the coming year.

In this connection it will not be out of place to mention that since Mahatma Gandhi assumed the leadership of the Congress about 16 years ago, it had almost become a practice to elect his nominee as the President of the Congress, irrespective of the fact whether that nominee was in favour of the programme and policy of the Congress for that year. There have been occasions when an individual, who secured election has stood down in favour of Gandhiji's nominee. It has also been the practice for the Congress President not to expect the Congress to adopt the programme and policy which he favours but so to adapt himself as to fall in line with the policy and programme laid down by the Congress. If a President found that the programme and policy of the Congress for the year was not acceptable, to him, he resigned from his position as the late Deshbandhu Das did at the Gaya session of the Indian National Congress.

COMPLICATED POSITION.

But unfortunately the position this year is very complicated in view of the fact that for the first time, Mahatma Gandhi has declined to give any indication as to who should be elected President for the next year. I am in a position to state that Gandhiji has neither supported the one nor opposed the other. In fact, he is reported to have stated that if Sjt. C. Rajagopalachari, to whom the Congress crown should go, by right this year, ultimately refuses to accept the honour, it should be left to the free vote of the delegates.

WILL "C. R." ACCEPT?

Though Sjt. C. Rajagopalachariar is adamant about accepting the Congress crown, Congress leaders are not without hope and are still doing their utmost to persuade him to accept the honour. The first reaction to Pandit Jawaharlal's statement among the Parliamentarians is to intensify their efforts to get Sjt. Rajagopalachariar to accept the presidentship, as it is felt that his acceptance would mean the automatic withdrawal of the other candidates from the field.

If, however, Sjt. Rajagopalachari ultimately refuses to accept the honour, Gandhiji might be approached to break his silence on the question and remove the cobweb of misunderstandings.

LUCKNOW AND AFTER.

Ever since the Lucknow session of the Congress, it has become more and more evident that there are two clear-cut groups within the Congress diametrically opposed to each other. In spite of this, they have pulled together all these months and there can be no doubt that this is mainly due to the personality of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. He has all along been in a minority in the Congress, those opposed to his Socialistic views, having had the majority all the while. The enthusiasm displayed by the masses during his recent tour undoubtedly shows his increasing hold on the country but the "Old Guard" still hold the field and will hold it for sometime more.

It is argued by those who are opposed to Pandit Jawaharlal's Socialistic programme that his statement on the eve of his retirement is a clear challenge to them. Hence they believe that the Presidential Election will not be a smooth affair this year. In their opinion, if it is a question of the delegates voting for a particular programme and policy, and not for a particular person in recognition of his services, the delegates, while admiring Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and his personality will have to vote against him, if they do not agree with his views.

SOCIALIST VIEW

The Socialists view, on the other hand, is that to-day in the country, the only person who could keep both the sections in the Congress together is Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, whose hold on the country has been clearly demonstrated during his recent tours. They, therefore, maintain that in view of big issues coming up before the country during the next year and in view of the possibility of the Parliamentarians pulling the country towards Constitutionalism, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru should once again be elected President.

Thus, it will be a clear fight between Socialism and Parliamentarianism, between those who stand for the adoption by the Congress immediately of a Socialist Programme and those who are out to wreck the Government of India Act 1935, by all possible constitutional methods, and between those who are for completely non-co-operating with the Constitution and those who may accept offices, in favourable circumstances.

SIX CANDIDATES.

The candidates in the field are Sjt. C. Rajagopalachariar, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Babu Subhas Chandra Bose, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan and Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya.

The last three need not be considered as real contestants because Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan has already declined to offer saying that he prefers to be a "Camp follower"; Subhas Babu is still in jail and Dr. Pattabhi does not stand any chance in view of the fact that he is opposed both to Socialism and Parliamentarianism.

The whole question now hinges round what Sjt. Rajagopalachariar will ultimately do It appears that an "S.O.S." is being sent to him asking him "not to desert" the Congress in its hour of need. In case he agrees the chances of a keen contest are remote, but if unfortunately he persists in his refusal, there is bound to be a straight fight between Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, as representing the Parliamentary wing of the Congress and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, as the exponent of Socialism for India.

The delegates are thus called upon to exercise their vote in a right and proper way, showing clearly what programme and policy they want during the coming year.

PRINCES AND FEDERATION

Latimer's Discussions In Gujerat States

BARODA, Nov. 22.

H. E. the Viceroy's representative Sir Courtney Latimer is discussing problems of Federation at Rajkot with several princes of Kathiawar and Gujerat.

Discussions with Bhavnagar, Porbander, Jamnagar, Idar, and Radhanpur have been completed and after discussing details with Morvi, Rajkot, and other Kathiawar States, further discussions with other States of Gujerat will, it is learnt take place in Bombay in the second week of December.—United Press.

BARODA Nov. 22.—Idar, a native state of Gujrat, has decided to establish a high court and has appointed a judge for the purpose. Litigants can appeal to Hazuur against the decisions of the High Court.—United Press.

C. P., BERAR AND HYDERABAD

Governor And Nizam Exchange Mutual Assurances

JUBBULPORE, Nov. 21.

The following telegrams have been exchanged between H. E. the Governor of the Central Provinces and Berar and H. E. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad:—

"On behalf of the Government of C. P. and Berar I send your exalted Highness my sincere good wishes and cordial greetings on the conclusion of the Berar's agreement. The Government of this province will faithfully discharge its obligations for welfare of your exalted Highness" territories in Berar."

The Nizam replied thus:—

"I much appreciate your Excellency's telegram and cordially reciprocate the greetings of the Government of the C. P. and Berar. I have every confidence that the interests of my subjects of Berar will be in safe keeping. I look forward for some suitable occasion to welcoming Lady Hyde Gowan and yourself to my capital so that the bonds between Hyderabad and my territory of Berar may further be strengthened".—United Press.

GIRI'S LECTURES ON LABOUR LIFE

MADRAS, Nov. 21.

Mr. V. V. Giri, M.L.A., will deliver extension lectures on labour life, labour laws and labour organisations in India at the Andhra University commencing from the 2nd week of January.

They will be published in a book form, as a University publication after all the lectures are delivered. There will be 13 lectures in all.—United Press.

Overhauling Dharampur Administration

DHARAMPUR, Nov. 22.

After the arrival of His Highness the Maharaja of Dharampur, a purge is being made to overhaul the machinery of State administration.

Several officers are under suspension while some others are dismissed.—United Press.

Delhi University Vice-Chancellorship

NEW DELHI, Nov. 21.

At a meeting of the Executive Council of the Delhi University held this evening it was resolved by 12 votes to 7 to recommend to His Excellency the Chancellor to re-appoint Rai Bahadur Ramkishore the present Vice-Chancellor for a further term of two years. Mr. Shivnarain, Advocate, Delhi was the rival candidate.—A. P.

DR. WRIGHT IN KARACHI

Our Karachi correspondent wires to say Dr. Wright, Director of Hannah Dairy Research Institute, Ayrshire, arrived there on Sunday morning from Khanewal. He is staying here for two days and will proceed to Allahabad on Tuesday afternoon. He visits local Panjrapole and the English dairy to-morrow.

INDIAN PAVILION IN WORLD'S FAIR

Many Organisations Abroad Active On Behalf Of India, Says Dr. Lohia

ALLAHBAD, (By Mail).

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, secretary, Foreign Department of the A. I. C. C. has issued the following statement:—

"There are several types of organizations in all parts of the world which are fairly active on behalf of the Indian cause. The Friends of India, for example, is an association in London with affiliated societies in other parts of Europe. The object of this Association is to create an organised public opinion in England in favour of Indians' right to self-determination and generally to make known the significance of Mahatma Gandhi's non-violent movement as a moral equivalent for war. The Association was founded in 1930 and the Bulletin of Indian News that it issues figured in several debates of the House of Commons. Nearly 1,500 copies of this bulletin are distributed all over the world. This bulletin is to a very great extent a reproduction of the News-letters that the Foreign Department issues. The Friends of India has several Englishmen and Englishwomen on its committee with Mrs. Edith Hunter as the Honorary Secretary.

"The Indian National Association of Japan held a variety performance in Kobe on the 3rd October Together with Indian songs and dances, a drama written by A.M. Sahay entitled "In India" was also staged. The drama is dedicated to the starving families of our comrades now undergoing imprisonment for our common cause and its theme is a young boy who is sentenced to a heavy term of imprisonment for attending a meeting and waving the Congress flag. A young girl is also sentenced to a heavy term for taking care of the old mother of the boy after his arrest.

"Americans and Indians in the United States are eager to promote the establishment of an Indian Pavilion at the World's Fair in the City of New York in 1938. In order that this may be done a considerable amount of planning and actual work is to be done even now. The organisers of the Fair are favourably disposed towards the establishment of such a Pavilion. Co-operation from interested business firms in this country will be welcome.—United Press.

BIHAR SOCIALIST-PARTY CONFERENCE

Will Be Held At Patna On Dec. 5

PATNA, Nov. 21.

A meeting of the local committee of the Bihar Socialist Party was held last evening at the Party office in Kadam Kuan, to discuss arrangements regarding the forthcoming annual conference of the party at Patna on December 5 and 6.

It was decided to hold the conference in the Congress grounds in Kadam Kuan.

A reception committee is being organised and enrolment of members is proceeding.—United Press.

Way To Restore Prosperity To Indian Railways

VICEROY STRESSES CONTINUATION OF PURSUIT TOWARDS ECONOMY

Preparing Way For Better Service To Public

NEW DELHI, Nov. 21.

His Excellency the Viceroy in the course of his address to the Indian Railway Conference Association, to-day, said:—

At the outset His Excellency emphasised the importance of railways in the economic structure of any country and in particular of India, and the debt due by India to her railway system the rapid development of which he said during the last 80 years has covered the country with a close network of communications. He then referred to the "boons" conferred by the railway upon the people of India, specially the mitigation of the severity of famine.

Continuing, he said: "I do not doubt that India's railways are destined in the future to play a most material part in the fuller development of India's economic opportunities, industrial as well as agricultural. If in that initial period of their existence the working of the railways showed a loss on the balance, that loss was more than compensated by the service to which I have referred, and it is only just, too, to remember that the rapid development of the country by which those years were marked, the peace and prosperity which followed in the wake of that development and with which it was so closely associated and the demand for labour to which it gave rise, were in no small measure due to the growth of the railway system.

In the 30 years which followed railways generally fully justified their existence as commercial undertakings and the contribution which from their surplus they made to general revenues was so consistent and of such importance that its failure during the last few years has been a matter for very serious concern.

REASONS FOR FAILURE

The principal reason for this failure is not far to seek. It is, as we are all aware, that which has affected practically every country in the world and some countries far more materially than India. There are, I hope, grounds for thinking that the prospect before us is a brighter one, but the process of recovery must inevitably be slow and the obligation which lies upon us to take all practicable steps to hasten it is both real and urgent. Our objective, gentlemen, so far as railways are concerned must be to restore as far as possible and at as early a date as may be practicable the position to which the railways had attained in the period prior to the depression.

The importance to the immediate political development of India of a prosperous and self-supporting railway system is, as you well know, greater than it has ever been and I feel sure that no words of mine are needed to urge you to do your utmost to facilitate and expedite the recovery to which I have referred. I am very conscious of the unceasing efforts you have all made during the last few years to effect all practicable economies consistent with efficient working on the lines under your control.

The reduction of working expenses between 1929-30, the last year before the depression, and 1931-32 on Indian railways was more than six crores, in other words, more than 10 per cent. That, gentlemen, I regard as a very remarkable achievement. The curtailment of expenditure is apt to be uninspiring. It is always depressing and it makes heavy demands on courage, character and ability. It is from no want of appreciation of all you have done in the past that I ask you not to relax your efforts in the pursuit of economy. Those efforts are as essential as ever, if the railways are to be restored to the position they held seven years ago and I feel confident that I can rely on you to continue to do all in your power to expedite the realisation of the state of things which we are so anxious to achieve. I appreciate the difficulty of your tasks and I am glad to think that I am in a position to promise you assistance in your efforts.

WEDGWOOD COMMITTEE.

As you are aware, as the result of the recommendation made first by Sir Otto Niemeyer and strongly supported by the Public Accounts Committee, my Government have recently appointed a committee of railway experts presided over by Sir Ralph Wedgwood, Chief General Manager of the London and North Eastern Railway, who are to examine railway finances and recommend such measures as will expedite their rehabilitation and further the co-ordination of transport. Sir Ralph Wedgwood and his colleagues are with us here to-day, and it gives me great pleasure to extend to them a most cordial welcome to India and to wish them every success in the very responsible and difficult task entrusted to them. I wish to emphasise that the object of Sir Ralph Wedgwood and his committee is to give us all the assistance they can and I know I can rely on your hearty co-operation in doing everything possible to lighten their work and facilitate the formulation of their recommendations by helping them to collect the information they require.

I would like to make one more point in this connection. In the difficult times through which railways at home have had to pass the railway managed with such distinction by Sir Ralph Wedgwood has, I believe, had to experience a period of depression far worse than anything that has been experienced by us here, and I feel confident that we can count on his understanding sympathy with us in this difficulty we have experienced, as well as on his constructive help in surmounting those obstacles that still confront us.

PREPARING FOR BETTER SERVICE.

I suggested a few minutes ago that the pursuit of economy was apt to be uninspiring, but it seems to me that the depressing features of retrenchment are largely mitigated if we remind ourselves that the prime purpose of economy should be to prepare the way for new enterprise and for better service to the public.

It is often pointed out that the monopoly once enjoyed by railways has disappeared and that railways must therefore bestir themselves to attract traffic by improving their facilities. We have constantly before us remarkable examples of what has been done by railways in recent years in England and other countries to increase the sale of their transport. To give only one example let me cite the case of the deservedly well-known silver jubilee train running on Sir Ralph Wedg-

(Continued on page 12, column 4.)

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

Inspector Wade— *The Clever One*

WADE'S KEEN SENSE OF HEARING PULLS HIM FROM A SOUND SLEEP-
WHAT WAS THAT?
WHATEVER IT WAS, IT WASN'T NATURAL.—THIS CALLS FOR INVESTIGATION!
CLIFTON!—COME ON OUT! I WANT YOU!
HE'S GONE! HE'S NOT HERE!
LYMAN ANDERSON
10-22
© 1936, King Features Syndicate, Inc., World rights reserved.

Edited by SYED ABDULLAH BREL VI and Printed and Published for The Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.